

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1908. Vol. XLII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s)

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.  
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)  
HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for same through Mr. CROFTS' agency.  
Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.  
Recommended for early purchase—WEST CHIVERTON, PENNERLEY and WEST TANKERVILLE.  
The remarks in the Journal upon current shares will be resumed next week.  
Daily Price-List on application.  
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

**MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—  
100 Anglo-Argentine, 10s. 10 East Bottle Hill, £2 1/2  
100 Aberdunant, 10s. 30 Franco Consols, £2 1/2  
100 Bog, £2 1/2 3d. 10 Gawton, £2 1/2  
100 Birdseye Creek, £4 1/2 5 St. Lacey, £1 1/2  
100 Bwadrain Consols, 30 St. No. Lacey, 20s. 5 Tankerville, £1 1/2  
100 Bronfloyd, 15 Great Vor, £2 1/2  
100 Chontales, 18s. 9d. 50 Glasgow Caradon, 31s  
100 Carn Camborne, £1 1/2 10 Hington, 10s.  
100 Carn Brea, £1 1/2 25 Marke Valley, £4 3s 9d  
100 Drake Walls, 10s. 3d. 30 Pacific, £2 1/2  
100 Don Pedro, £2 1/2 30 Pennerley, £4 6s. 3d.  
100 Kelpase, 16s. 9d. 10 Penhalls, £4 1/2 3d.  
100 East Caradon, £2 1/2 100 Plynlimmon, 24s. 9d.  
100 Emma (Silver), £2 1/2 25 Parys Mount, £2 1/2 3d.  
100 Eberhardt, £1 1/2 30 Perkins Beach, 27s.  
100 East Lovell, £1 1/2 5 Roman Gravel, £1 1/2  
100 West Caradon, £2 1/2 20 So. Condundrow, £2 1/2  
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

**MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.  
Bankers: Bank of England.

**MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,**  
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

**MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**EDWARD BREWIS AND CO.,**  
19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, CITY, LONDON, E.C.  
Every description of shares bought and sold at best prices.  
Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited), London, E.C.

**MATTHEW GREENE, PINNER'S HALL, LONDON,**  
recommends shares in the VAN CONSOLS LEAD, WEST JEWELL TIN MINE, and the CATHEDRAL TIN AND COPPER MINE, all fully paid up, for a great rise in prices. Particulars on application.  
Bankers: Bank of England, and Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Redruth.

**TO INVESTORS.**  
**MINE SHARES FOR SALE, FOR CASH.**  
THE FOLLOWING SHARES are OFFERED FOR SALE, for cash. They will only be sold in lots. Offers wanted for those not priced.  
Lot 1.—112 WEST GREAT WORK.  
2.—104 NANGLES.  
3.—105 EAST CHIVERTON.  
4.—115 TAQUARIL, 5s.  
5.—102 NORTH LOVELL.  
6.—100 WILLOUGHBY.  
7.—105 BRONFLOYD, £2 1/2.  
Address to JOHN A. REDHEAD, Esq., Solicitor, 60, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.

**MESSRS. SANDY AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,**  
No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Established Twelve Years.  
Business transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares at the closest market prices, and advice given as to the safest and profitable channel for investment or speculation.  
Daily Price-List on application.

**MESSRS. HOOKE AND CO.,**  
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,  
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,  
9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.  
Messrs. HOOKE and Co. are prepared to execute with punctuality and dispatch commissions for the sale, transfer, or purchase of any stocks or shares which they may be favoured with. Being in constant communication with many of the most experienced mineralogists of the day at home and abroad, they are in a position to give valuable and exclusive information on mining matters.  
Clients subscribing One Guinea can have prompt and reliable information as to the value, status, and prospects of legitimate mining and other investments in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.  
FOR SALE:—20 New Rosario, £1 5s.; 25 Thornhill Reef, £1 7s. 6d.; 20 New Beldin; Clifton, Prince of Wales, Wiltoughby; 50 Cefn-y-Guntia; 100 Cutaba; 20 Cwn Dwyf; 20 West Jewell; Lisbon Tramways; 5 East Bottle Hill; King, Queen, and Virtuous Lady shares.  
WANTED:—Aberdunant, 200; Terras, 100; and East Llangynog, 20 shares.  
Also a Red Homalite Set.  
OFFERS WANTED FOR King, Queen, and Virtuous Lady shares.

**MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,**  
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—  
10 Australian Udt., 2s 6d 20 St. Caradon, 11s. 25 Great Lovell, 2s. 3d.  
20 All-y-Crib, £2 1/2 30 Great Vor, 49s. 3d. 10 Pennerley, £4 1/2  
10 Aberdunant, 30 Gorseod, £2 1/2 50 Parys Mount, £2 1/2 10s.  
20 Bedford Consols, 10s 9d 20 Wydryd Park, 18s. 9d. 20 Pacific, £2 1/2 3d. 30s.  
20 Bog, £2 1/2 3d. 20 Great Western, 21s 9d 20 Perkins Beach, 28s 9d  
20 Bronfloyd, £2 1/2 30 St. No. Lacey, 20s. 3d. 50 Plynlimmon, 25s.  
20 Bwadrain Consols, 25s. 10 Gawton, £2 1/2 3d. 15 Penhalls, £4 1/2  
40 Cathedral, 40s. 5 Great Rock (call pd.) 5 Roman Grav., £1 1/2  
20 Chiverton Moor, 30s. 20s. 30 Rosewall Hill, 25s.  
40 Calbeck Fells, 25s. 100 St. So. Chiverton, 7s 6d 30 South Merilyn, 25s.  
15 Camp Floyd, £10 1/2 25 Herodsfoot, £3 1/2 50 So. Rom. Grav., 25s.  
20 Carn Camborne, 32s. 25 Hington, £2 1/2 3d. 25 South Aurora, £2 1/2 3d.  
2 Cook's Kitchen, £4 1/2 25 Llanharmon, 25s. 10 So. Carn Brea, £2 1/2 3d.  
20 Drake Walls, 17s. 10 Marke Valley, £4 1/2 10 So. Condundrow, £2 1/2 3d.  
10 Devon Consols, £1 1/2 3d. 20 Nangles, 14s. 50 St. Lawrence Amalgamated, £2 1/2  
20 Don Pedro, £1 1/2 3d. 20 North Pool, £2 1/2 20 Thornhill Reef, 28s.  
5 Emma, £2 1/2 3d. 25 New No. Van, £1 1/2 10 Utah, £4 1/2 3d.  
1 East Lovell, £1 1/2 3d. 20 New Lovell, £2 1/2 20 Unity Wood, 25s. 6d.  
1 East Basset, £2 1/2 3d. 50 North Trekerby, 9s. 20 Van Consols, £2 1/2 3d.  
1 East Van, 25s. 50 Old Batholes, 28s. 6d. 3 Wheel Jane, £4 1/2  
100 East Caradon, £2 1/2 3d. 100 Old Treburt, 18s 9d 3 Westmason Tavern, £4  
5 E. Bottle Hill, 27s. 6d. 3 Providence, £2 1/2 3d. 20 Malaga, per  
20 East Llangynog, 30s. 20 Malaga, per  
25 Frank Mills, 25s. 20 Malaga, per  
W. M. and Co. having inspected Van Consols, are in a position to furnish reliable information.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 22 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—  
20 New Pembroke; 20 West Tankerville, £4 1/2; 10 East Van, £2 1/2 3d.; 30 Gawton, £2 1/2 3d.; 10 West Basset, £1 1/2 3d.; 15 South Condundrow, £2 1/2 3d.; 25 Bwch Consols, 22s. 6d.; 5 West Chiverton; 25 West Lucy, £2 1/2 3d.; 45 Van Consols; 5 Marke Valley, £4 1/2; 20 East Caradon, £2 1/2 3d.; 15 Tankerville, £1 1/2 3d.; 10 Bwadrain Consols, 20s.; 4 Wbair Basset, £1 1/2; 15 North Crofty; 180 West Walls, 18s. 6d.; 25 Crebtor, 21s.; 100 South Great Work, 17s.; 1 Devon Great Consols, £1 1/2; 20 Grenver and Wheel Abraham; 5 East Lovell, £1 1/2 3d.; 60 Blue Hill; 35 West Jewell; 5 Van, £4 1/2; 1 Carn Brea, £1 1/2 3d.; 75 Nangles; 2 Treleigh Wood; 100 Wheel Consols, 18s.; 50 East Chiverton; 2 Wheel Jane; 200 Anglo-Vicente; 200 Kelpase, 16s. 9d.; 30 Colorado Terrible, £4 1/2; 60 Pacific.  
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Emma, South Aurora, Great Lacey, St. Agnes Consols, Blue Hill, Cooks Kitchen, Wheel Consols, and Lisburn.  
Bwadrain Consols.—The 55 fm. level still continues to improve. See Report.

**P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

**WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.**  
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.  
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

**MR. ALFRED E. COOKE**  
(Son and Successor to the late Mr. EDWARD COOKE),  
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Dealer in Tankerville, West Tankerville, Roman Gravel, South Roman Gravel, Pennerley, Bog, Van Consols, Great Lacey, Great North Lacey, West Chiverton, South Carn Brea, Hington Down, Gawton, Frank Mills, and nearly all British or foreign mines, railways, and foreign stocks.  
Bankers: Alliance Bank (Limited).

**MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**EDWARD P. RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Every description of shares bought and sold at the best market prices, for cash or account.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. C. A. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.  
Buyer or Seller of all Securities currently dealt in, at market prices net.  
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Dunsley Wheel Phoenix, East Basset, East Llangynog, North Trekerby, and Utah.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, E.C., LONDON, transacts business at net prices in every description of security.  
Parties wishing to Transact Business in the following are requested to communicate:—

BOG.	MINERA.
BWLCH CONSOLS.	NORTH POOL.
CAFARTHA.	NEW LOVELL.
CROENVER AND ABRAHAM.	ROSEWALL HILL & RANSOM.
CAERPHILLY COLLIERY.	SOUTH DARREN.
DRAKE WALLS.	SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.
EAST BASSET.	SWEETLAND CREEK.
EAST SETON.	TAKARIL.
EAST LOVELL.	WEST CHIVERTON.
FRANK MILLS.	WEST GOLDFIELD.
GORSEDD & CELYN LEVEL.	WEST PANT-Y-GO.
HOBBS HILL.	WHEEL UNY.

\*NORTH POOL.—In the engine-shaft the appearance of the rock is exceedingly favourable, and the agent in his report is confident of cutting a good lode deeper. Ballarat—see agent's report this week. These shares should be purchased. Also, South Merilyn, Frank Mills, Gorsedd and Celyn Level, and East Seton.

**MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS,** 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices annexed, free of commission:—  
25 Bwadrain Consols, £1 1/2 3d. 100 St. So. Chiverton, 7s 6d.  
20 Bog, £2 1/2 3d. 100 Marke Valley, £4 1/2 3d.  
20 Carn Camborne, 32s. 100 West Caradon, 6s. 9d.  
15 Cashwell, offer wtd. 45 New Lovell, £2 1/2 3d.  
50 Cathedral, £1 1/2 3d. 20 North Crofty, £1 1/2 3d.  
5 Ding Dong, 25 North Pool.  
50 East Seton, £1 1/2 3d. 20 North Rosekar, £30.  
10 East Lovell, £1 1/2 3d. 25 Parys Mount, £2.  
10 Gawton, £2 1/2 3d. 20 Pennerley, £4 6s. 3d.  
40 St. No. Lacey, £1 1/2 3d. 20 South Aurora, £2 1/2 3d.  
20 Hings. Down, £3 1/2 3d. 40 So. Condundrow, £2 1/2 3d.  
25 Terras, £2 1/2 3d.  
20 Unity Wood, £1 1/2 3d.  
100 West Caradon, 6s. 9d.  
20 West Esqair Lie.  
20 West Jewell.  
10 West Maria, £1 7s.  
10 Wheel Agar, £2 1/2 3d.  
2 Wheel Buller, £30.  
5 Wb. Kitty (St. Agnes), £13 17s. 6d.

**MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
ALL-Y-CRIB SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—From the important improvements just reported from this mine, Mr. H. M. strongly recommends the immediate purchase of shares (fully paid) for a rise of four or five times their present quotations, viz.—£2 1/2 3d. each, and can offer 50, or part of same.  
References exchanged.

**MR. JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,** 77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
The Tin Mines that will in all probability advance in market values 200 per cent. during the present year are Treleigh Wood, New Rosewarne, North Rosewarne, Wheel Grenville, Wheel Lucy, and West Lucy. Treleigh Wood Mine, the great prize of 1872. These shares will be worth, in all probability, £200 per share within two years' time.

**NOTICE.**  
Now ready, price One Shilling, SECOND, and much enlarged, EDITION OF  
**WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.**  
All interested in British and Foreign Mines will gain valuable, original, and trustworthy information by its perusal. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL is induced to publish this enlarged edition at the solicitation of his numerous patrons, and also by the flattering remarks expressed by the commercial and financial press relative to the first edition.  
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,  
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Who has had Twenty-seven Years' Experience in the Mining Market.  
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—  
10 All-y-Crib, £2 1/2 3d. 10 Gawton, £2 1/2 3d. 10 So. Carn Brea, £2 1/2 3d.  
20 Asheton, £2 1/2 3d. 10 Marke Valley, £4 1/2 3d. 1 So. Frances, £2 1/2 3d.  
20 Bronfloyd, 55s. 9d. 10 West Lucy, £2 1/2 3d. 15 So. Condundrow, £2 1/2 3d.  
20 Bog, 55s. 9d. 10 West Maria, £1 7s. 10 Utah, £4 1/2 3d.  
40 Calbeck Fells, 28s 3d. 4 West Frances, £30. 10 Wheel Uny, £7 3s. 9d.  
1 Carn Brea, £1 1/2 3d. 50 Prince of Wales, 15s 9d. 10 West Esqair Lie.  
30 Kelpase, 16s. 9d. 15 Pennerley, £4 6s. 3d. 20 Unity Wood, 25s. 3d.  
10 Eberhardt, £1 1/2 3d. 20 Perkins Beach, 28s. 9d. 40 W. Caradon, 6s. 9d.  
10 Emma, £2 1/2 3d. 10 Pacific, 6s. 6d. 2 West Basset, £1 1/2 3d.  
10 E. Bottle Hill, off. w. 20 Parys Mount, £2 1/2 3d. 20 W. Tankerville, £2 1/2 3d.  
10 E. Caradon, £2 1/2 3d. 25 Plynlimmon, 25s. 1 Tinneroff, £2 1/2 3d.  
5 East Lovell, £1 1/2 3d. 2 South Crofty, £1 1/2 3d. 15 Bwch Consols, 24s 3d.  
25 St. No. Lacey, 25s 6d. 30 So. Rom. Grav., 25s 3d. 10 Great Lacey, £1 1/2 3d.  
Bankers: London and Westminster.

**FOR SALE, AND IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,**  
EACH NET CASH.  
1 Bog. 20 Gen. Brazilian (fully paid, £1), 8s. 20 Unity Wood.  
1 Carn Brea. 10 Marke Valley, £4 1/2 3d. 1 West Seton, £100.  
1 Dolcoath. 15 Marke Valley. 20 West Chiverton.  
1 Devon Consols. 20 Pennerley. 20 South Condundrow.  
20 Great North Lacey. 2 West Frances, £30 1/2. 10 Utah.  
WANTED FOR CASH.—3 Margaret, at £15; 4 East Basset, £26; 20 Agar, at £3; 3 St. Ives Consols; 25 Nangles; 50 South Great Work. Lowest prices to be stated, each net.  
Apply to J. BISHOP and Co., 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

**MR. T. B. COMYN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.  
VAN CONSOLS.—Mr. COMYN has continuously advised the purchase of these shares, they have gradually advanced from 25s. to the present price, and he believes they will see £10 or even more per share. The recent discovery is opening up exceedingly rich, and shares should be bought at once.  
CAMBORNE VEAN.—The further the re-opening of this mine progresses the more certainly it is proved that it will rival its rich neighbour, Dolcoath. Mr. COMYN strongly recommends the purchase of these shares, large dividends will certainly be paid, and the shares cannot fail to command a very high price. There has been an unavoidable delay in registering the company under the Limited Act; but this will now be done in the next few days. Application for these shares should be made at once to Mr. COMYN.  
Cathedral, Exsolvor, and Tamar Valley shares will all shortly see a great rise in price, and are well worth buying at present prices.

**MR. CHARLES THOMAS,**  
MINING AGENT, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

**MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., 10, COLEMAN STREET,**  
E.C., MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.  
Monthly Circular for March now ready; post free, 6d.

**MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO. have BUSINESS**  
BUYERS and SELLERS in the following:—  
Aberdunant. West Lucy. Utah.  
Terras Tin. West Godolphin. Emma.  
South Condundrow. Minera. Plynlimmon.  
East Lovell. Pennerley. Margaret.  
Van Consols. Bog. Great North Lacey.  
Hobbs Hill. Parys Mountain. Wheel Lucy.  
Carn Brea. W. Kitty (St. Agnes).

**MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.  
have BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—  
Birdseye. Mary Ann. Sweetland Creek.  
Eberhardt. Marke Valley. South Aurora.  
Eclipse. Pennerley. Tankerville.  
Kitty (St. Agnes). Pacific Gold. Utah.  
Van Consols. Parys Mountain. West Llangar Lio.  
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application.  
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, SWORN BROKERS.

**TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.**  
**LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD**  
OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually. G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

**MESSRS. SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,**  
33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

Have BUSINESS, as BUYERS and SELLERS, in the following MINES:  
Advice to INVESTORS and SHAREHOLDERS, and RELIABLE INFORMATION given upon the following and other Mines:—  
SHROPSHIRE AND WELSH MINES ("LIMITED").

Van.	Perkins Beach.	Roman Gravel.
East Van.	Plynlimmon.	South Roman Gravel.
Tankerville.	Pennerley.	Wiltoughby.
West Tankerville.	Bronfloyd.	Bog.

DEVON AND CORNISH MINES (Cost Book System).  
West Great Work. Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes). Tinneroff.  
Dolcoath. West Chiverton. Wheel Jane.  
Devon Great Consols. Nangles. East Lovell.  
Trumpet Consols. West Wheel Seton. North Lovell.  
Providence. East Grenville. Great Wheel Vor.  
Wheel Grenville. Great Lacey. Marke Valley.

FOREIGN MINES ("LIMITED").  
Sierra Bates. Eberhardt & Aurora.  
Cape Copper. South Aurora. Taquaril.  
Colorado Terrible. Camp Floyd. Pacific.  
Don Pedro. St. John del Rey. United Mexican.  
Utah. Sweetland Creek. Tuolumne.  
SHARES WANTED—200 Van Consols, 200 Pennerley, 50 East Van, 3 Dolcoath, 1000 Nangles, £1 1/2; 500 West Great Work, £1 1/2; and 50 Roman Gravel. Sellers must state number and price for cash.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.  
Established 1857.  
Reference: Agra Bank.

**MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,** 35, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
All marketable stocks dealt in for cash or account.

**BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,** 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
Business transacted in Banks, Railways, British and Foreign Stocks, Docks, Gas, Insurance, Miscellaneous and Mining Shares, at closest market prices.  
BARTLETT and CHAPMAN have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, either as buyers or sellers:—  
Asheton. Gawton. South Condundrow.  
Bog. Great North Lacey. South Frances.  
Carn Brea. Great Wheel Vor. South Roman Gravel.  
Cook's Kitchen. Hington Down. South Carn Brea.  
Devon Great Consols. Marke Valley. South Aurora.  
Drake Walls. North Rosekar. Tankerville.  
Dolcoath. Old Bottle Hill. Tinneroff.  
Eberhardt. Parys Mountain. Unity Wood.  
East Basset. Pennerley. Van Consols.  
East Van. Prince of Wales. West Chiverton.  
East Caradon. Perkins Beach. West Plynlimmon.  
East Lovell. Providence. Wheel Kitty (St. Ag.).  
Great Lacey. Roman Gravel.

BARTLETT and CHAPMAN send, free by post, copy of their "Investment Circular," giving full information respecting every class of investments. Telegrams and letters promptly attended to.  
BARTLETT and CHAPMAN can recommend two mines that are safe for a rise of hundreds per cent. within a short time. Detailed particulars forwarded on application.  
"British Mines and Mining," bound in cloth, 136 pages, price 2s. 6d. post free, gives a detailed account of every mining district in the United Kingdom.  
BARTLETT and CHAPMAN, 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: London and Westminster.

**MR. THOS. J. BARNARD'S MINING OFFICES,**  
175 to 178, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, E.C.  
THE QUEEN, KING, AND VIRTUOUS LADY.  
Better late than never. These mines are the trio—now turning out the great successes predicted by Mr. Barnard, who is in a position to supply shares at the lowest prices, and guarantee a minimum dividend of 20 per cent. per annum upon the investment. The only mines in England making monthly sales of silver, tin, and copper.

**JOHN KEANE AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,**  
32, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.  
Transact business in all descriptions of British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Telegraph, Gas, and Mining Shares at the closest market prices, either for cash or account.  
Reliable information given with regard to all home and foreign mines on application. Mineral properties inspected, and working plans and sections of mines accurately prepared.  
Bankers: The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.  
Telegrams promptly attended to.

**MESSRS. WARD AND LITTLEWOOD, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,** 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.  
Every description of stocks and shares bought and sold at the closest net prices, for cash or account. Wire messages receive immediate attention. References exchanged.

MESSRS. WARD and LITTLEWOOD recommend the purchase of shares in the Vron United Silver-Lead Mine Company (Limited); also, New Hendra Tin Mine.  
SOUTH MARGARET (in 100 shares of £10 each). W. and L. have a few shares left in this promising mine. Apply at once before the list is closed.

**500 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHERS**  
NOW IN USE.  
For catalogues, apply to—  
MR. H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS.  
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

**MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE AND SHARE DEALER,**  
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL (Son of the late Thos. Carter), transacts Business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.  
References exchanged when required.



**BICKFORD'S PATENT**  
FOR CONVEYING  
CHARGE IN  
SAFETY FUSE,  
FIRE TO THE  
BLASTING ROCKS, &c.

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXHIBITION" held in Paris, in 1867; at the "UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.

**BICKFORD, SMITH AND CO.,**  
OF TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—  
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY THEM HAS TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, AND BICKFORD, SMITH AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

For Excellence  
and Practical Success  
of Engines  
Represented by  
Model exhibited by  
this Firm.

**HARVEY AND CO.,**  
ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
HAYLE, CORNWALL,  
AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,  
CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 28½, OLD BROAD STREET,  
MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.  
SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

**SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,**  
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES.

PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS; and CRUSHERS of various sizes. BOILERS, PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.

**THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS**  
May be SEEN AT WORK AT HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, by previous application at either of the above addresses.

BY  
LETTERS  
THOS. BORLASE'S PATENT METALLIC  
ORE-DRESSING MACHINE.

ADVANTAGES.

GREAT SIMPLICITY and ECONOMY of CONSTRUCTION and operation. The staff is taken direct from the stamps. Nine-tenths of the tin or other mineral treated is saved at the first washing. The superintendence and attention required is the least possible. The motive power necessary is very trifling.

LEAD ORES.—Four-fifths will be made fit for the market by one washing. TIN ORES.—Four-fifths are cleaned into whits with one washing. Dressing floors can be laid out in shorter time and much more economically than with ordinary appliances. Upwards of five-sixths of the labour cost for dressing is saved.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

From Capt. RICHARD BLIGHT, Creechbarrow and Penkiv United Mines, near Chacewater, February 19, 1872:—  
I have seen the tin-dressing machine work at North Roskear Mine, and fearlessly say it is the best machine I ever saw. I do not hesitate to say it saves nine-tenths of the tin directly it passes over it, and eight-tenths of the tin is saved into whits at once.

From Capt. JOHN OLD, Breage, February 22, 1872:—  
I have inspected Borlase's patent revolving metallic ore-dressing machine at North Roskear Mine, and am pleased to say that I have a very high opinion of it as a complete separator. I tried the roughs and slimes after it left the separator, and found it to be very poor. This testing of the machine was very satisfactory to me, and I can with confidence recommend it.

From Capt. RICHARD PEARCE, Dolcoath, March 2, 1872:—  
I have seen your machine for dressing tin ore working at North Roskear, and am pleased with the simplicity of its working, and it seems to separate its work very well.

From Capt. ANTHONY JOHNS, North Roskear, March 4, 1872:—  
I have worked your dressing machine, and I find it will do its work as a separator and cleaner admirably. The whits for burning are very good, and the roughs which pass over it are very poor. I have great confidence in recommending it, as it saves much manual labour.

From Capt. JOHN REYNOLDS, Cook's Kitchen, March 4, 1872:—  
I called at North Roskear Mine to-day, and saw your new tin-dressing machine at work. I valued the different divisions of roughs and slimes as classified by the machine, and found them highly satisfactory. I believe it to be the foundation of a method for dressing tin which must, sooner or later, come into general use.

From Mr. F. PASCOE, tin dresser, Tuckingmill, March 4, 1872:—  
It will do for any class work; for slimes it is first-class. It is equal to four times budding by passing over this machine once.

From Mr. S. N. STEPHENS, tin dresser, Great Wheal Fortune, March 5, 1872:—  
I have seen Mr. Borlase's patent machine in full operation at North Roskear Mine, and I willingly bear testimony to its efficiency for cleaning tin ores—in fact, it makes the best separation in ore vanishing I ever saw, either in this country or in America.

THE MACHINE CAN BE SEEN AT WORK AT NORTH ROSKEAR MINE, CAMBORNE, and all further particulars may be obtained on application to—

THE TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY COMPANY,  
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.  
The SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF BORLASE'S IMPROVED PATENT PULVERISERS AND ORE-DRESSING MACHINES, to whom all orders must be sent.

**THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).**

T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.  
OFFICES.—69, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW

This company grants licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stampers, Jiggers, Slide-blow Purification Tables, Classifiers, and Buddies.

The whole in combination are in successful operation at Rhoswydol Mines, Machynieth, and the Bog Waste, Shropshire.

The Jiggers are largely used at the Van, Calbeck Fells Mines, and at many mines, with unequalled success.

Self-acting Floors are in course of construction at various Mines in England and Scotland, regarding which Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to give information, answer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection.

He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of Machinery, and for the laying out of Floors.

LICENSED MAKERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.  
Messrs. WILLIAMS, Perran Foundry Company, Cornwall, for Cornwall west of Truro.

Messrs. WILLIAM WEST AND SONS, St. Blazey, for Cornwall east of Truro, to Callington.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATTHEWS, AND CO., Tavistock, for Cornwall east of Callington, and for Devon.

Mr. GEORGE GREEN, Engineer, Aberystwith, for the shires of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Radnor, Merioneth, Carnarvon, part of Montgomery, Flint, Denbigh, and Anglesea.

Messrs. EASTON AND TATTERSALL, Leeds, for part of Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Isle of Man, and Yorkshire south of Ripon.

Messrs. PATTERSON, DAVIDSON, AND SPENCER, Hexham, for Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Yorkshire north of Ripon.

Messrs. THOMAS LAMB AND SONS, Glasgow, for Scotland.  
All are licensed to make for Foreign Parts.  
T. CURRIE GREGORY, Secretary.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.**  
PHYSICIAN: DR. BARR MEADOWS.  
Patients attend at 227, Gray's Inn-road, King's Cross, on Mondays and Thursdays; and at 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Mornings at 10; evenings from six till nine.—Average number of cases under treatment, 1000 weekly.

**HIBBERT'S NEW THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,**  
in Two Vols., Vol. I. being a treatise on the Nature, Cause, Cure, and Prevention of Disease in Human Beings; Vol. II. on Animals. In paper cover, 1s.; bound in cloth, gold lettered, 2s. each.  
Published and sold by JOHN HEYWOOD, Manchester; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO., London.

**HIBBERT'S PATENT ANTISEPTIC**, for stamping out Small Pox, Cholera, Fever, and all Fermentive Inflammatory Diseases. May be obtained through any Chemist, in bottles, price 1s. 6d., and upwards.  
W. HIBBERT & CO., Chesham, Manchester.

## BLAST-FURNACE & SUPERIOR PUDDLING ORE.

**THE DALTON HEMATITE MINING COMPANY,**  
ULVERSTON,  
Are in a position to SUPPLY BLAST-FURNACE and very SUPERIOR PUD-  
DLING ORE to consumers only.

## MECHANICAL VENTILATORS FOR MINES.

Messrs. BLACK, HAWTHORN, AND CO.,  
LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY ENGINE WORKS,  
GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

HAVE now a speciality for the construction of the "GIBBAL"  
FAN, with their Engines designed expressly for them. Tenders sent  
on application.

## ORE-DRESSING MACHINERY.

SEPARATION TROMMELS.  
JIGGING MACHINES.—Continuous and automatic.  
CLASSIFIERS.  
SHAKING TABLES.  
BUDDLES.

PERFORATED PLATES.—For Trommels, Jigging Sieves, and  
Stamps' Grates.

SACH'S ROCK-DRILL.—As used at Altenberg, Commern, Saar-  
bruck, and Muesen.

For particulars, apply to—  
Messrs. KEMMER AND CO.,  
CLARENDON GROVE, DRUMMOND STREET, N.W., LONDON

## CRUSHER ROLLS.

**THE SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS**  
COMPANY (LIMITED),  
Are now MANUFACTURING CRUSHER ROLLS of PECULIARLY HARD  
AND TOUGH METAL, and are OPEN to UNDERTAKE the SUPPLY of ANY  
QUANTITY, and to any PATTERNS REQUIRED.

Prices and particulars of the above, and of every description of Mining En-  
gines, Boilers, Forgings, Pitwork, Water Wheels, Crushing, Dressing, and Amal-  
gamating Machinery, and Mining Tools of all kinds, &c., &c., may be obtained  
on application at the works of the company.

SANDYCROFT, near CHESTER; or at their London Office,  
Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, 6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, E.C.

## GIRDWOOD'S

### PATENT RECIPROCATING CRUSHER

Is the SIMPLEST and BEST PULVERISER in existence. It will do BETTER  
WORK, and MORE OF IT, on same power than any other yet invented.

Apply for terms to GEORGE GREEN, Aberystwith; or to the patentee,  
ROBERT GIRDWOOD, Edinburgh.  
MAY BE SEEN AT WORK AT GREAT DARREN MINE, NEAR  
ABERYSTWITH.

## NOTICE.—STEEL AND IRON RAILS.

**THE CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERING AGENCY** are  
now prepared to MAKE CONTRACTS for the EARLY DELIVERY of  
STEEL and IRON RAILS, SWITCHES, and CROSSINGS to specification.  
FOR SALE, several lots of slightly defective RAIL. Also, several new and  
second-hand LOCOMOTIVES, from 8½ to 24 in. cylinders; COAL, BAL-  
LAST, TIP WAGONS, and COLLIER COAL TRAMS; HORIZONTAL, VER-  
TICAL, and PORTABLE ENGINES; PUNCHING, SHEARING, DRILLING,  
SCREWING, SLOTTING, PLANING, and SAWING MACHINES;  
LATHES, CRANES, LIFTING JACKS, MORTAR MILLS, BOLLERS, WEIGH-  
ING MACHINES, CAST and WROUGHT-IRON TANKS, PUMPS (especially  
adapted for Mines), VICES, BRIDGE SHAFING and MINERS' TOOLS of  
the newest patterns and best makes; CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL and MAL-  
LEABLE IRON CASTINGS; STEEL, IRON, and GALVANISED WIRE, for  
cables, rope, telegraphs, &c.; GALVANISED and CORRUGATED IRON, for  
houses, roofing, fencing, &c.

4, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.  
ROBERT WALKER, MANAGER.

## BENNETTS' SAFETY FUSE WORKS,

ROSKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

### BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING

PURPOSES.

Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.

W. BENNETTS, having had many years' experience as chief engineer with  
Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse of every variety  
of his own manufacture of best quality, and at moderate prices.

Price Lists and Sample Cards may be had on application at the above address

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

### RE-OPENING OF THE TAVISTOCK ROPE-WALK.

HENRY MAY (from the Teat's Hill Ropery, Plymouth) begs  
to inform the Proprietors, Mine Agents, Purveyors, and Managers of the  
various Mines in the Tavistock and Cornwall Districts that he has OPENED  
the above MINING ROPE WORKS, and hopes by strict personal attention to  
business, and supplying goods of the best quality at the lowest remunerative  
prices, to be favoured with their patronage and support.

Dated March 2, 1872.

## REDUCTION IN PRICE.

### SCIENTIFIC WORK FOR THE MILLION.

### OUTLINES ON GLASS FOR PAINTING MAGIC

### LANTERN SLIDES.

EDWARD LEE'S PATENT, by means of which the untitled become their  
own artists. These outlines on glass can be coloured and thoroughly finished  
by any person without any previous knowledge of painting, that when thrown  
on the disc will equal the work of first-class artists.

A book of instructions, beautifully illustrated, post free for sixpence, giving the  
receipt by which amateurs can mix their own colours, and thereby save the ex-  
pensive and in many cases useless colours manufactured by artists' colourmen.  
CAUTION.—Any infringement of Lee's patent will be immediately acted  
upon according to the law made and provided for such cases.

To be had at the reduced price of 2s. per dozen of—  
EDWARD LEE AND CO.,  
10, FEATHERSTONE BUILDINGS, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.; and  
28, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.  
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

## F. G. MULHOLLAND'S

### PATENT PHOSPHORISED PRESERVATIVE

### ELASTIC ENAMEL COMPOSITIONS

### FOR PREVENTING FOULING ON SHIPS' BOTTOMS

### AND PRESERVATIVELY COATING EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL TIM- BER AND METALLIC CONSTRUCTION or every kind.

These invaluable mediums are supplied in a liquid state, of any required tint,  
ready for use in all climates. They set almost immediately without smell; cost  
less than ordinary colour; their application does not require skilled labour;  
two coats produce an effective stain and varnish; they afford absolute protection  
to timber from dry rot; and being proof against humidity are specially  
adapted as glue for joiners' and cabinet-makers' work generally.

Particulars and prices of the preparations—

21, GREAT ST. HELENS, BISHOPSGATE, E.C., LONDON.

## BAILEY'S ILLUSTRATED INVENTIONS,

Containing Details and Prices of Goods in their five several Departments:—  
(1) Brass Foundry, Steam Gauges, Indicators, Feeders, and Fittings; (2) En-  
gineers' Sundries, Small Tools, and Stores; (3) Machine Pump and Fire Engine;  
(4) Turret Clock, &c.; (5) Electric Telegraph, A.B.C. Instruments, Bells, and  
Apparatus.

J. BAILEY and Co., Albion Works, Salford, Lancashire.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

In this department we beg to call attention to our Specialities for Mines:—  
BAILEY'S DUST AND DAMP-PROOF SIGNAL BELL..... 2s 10 0  
Bailey's Dust and Damp-proof Pushes, and other important Apparatus, as  
daily at work in the chief collieries in this kingdom and abroad.

## DEATH OR INJURY FROM ACCIDENT,

### WITH THE CONSEQUENT

### LOSS OF TIME AND MONEY,

### PROVIDED FOR BY A POLICY OF THE

### RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

### AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

An annual payment of 2s to 2s 6s. insures £1000 at death, or an allowance at  
the rate of 2s per week for injury.  
£650,000 have been paid as compensation—  
One out of every 12 Annual Policy Holders becoming a claimant each year.

For particulars, apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the  
Local Agents, or at the Offices—  
64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

## Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been registered:—

**ANGLO-BELGIAN GLASS COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 50,000, in  
10,000 shares of 5l. each. This company is formed to acquire the Quarzen  
Glass Works, belonging to Messrs. Lemaigre and others, situated at Courcelles,  
Belgium, to extend the same, and to manufacture glass ware. The subscribers  
are—Henry Eales, M.D., 7, Highbury-park South, W. 1 share; A. B. Menzies,  
56, Leadenhall street, 1; Thomas Marsden, 188, Englefield-road, Islington, 1;  
G. Wintersgill, 66, Leadenhall-street, 1; P. J. Lemaigre, Courcelles, Belgium,  
80; Leonard Reul, Courcelles, Belgium, 80; William Robinson, 18A, Basing-  
hall-street, 1 share.

**ARTHUR GREEN AND COMPANY (Limited).**—This company will  
carry on the business of banking and financial agency, and assist in the promo-  
tion of joint-stock companies, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each)  
are—Henry Labouchere, 2, Bolton-street, St. James's; T. Macneil, 1, Warwick-  
street, Cockspur-street; Wm. Nash, 2, Suffolk-lane, E.C.; William Kiway, 44,  
Throgmorton-street; Frederick Golden, 88, Throgmorton-street; Hon. Philip  
Stanhope, Queen-square-place, Westminster; J. Staniforth, 29, Princess-gate.

**SEVILLE, HUELVA, AND RIO TINTO RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).**  
—Capital 600,000l., in 30,000 shares of 20l. each. To construct lines of railway  
in Spain from Huelva to Seville, and from La Palma to Rio Tinto. The sub-  
scribers take one share each, and are as follows:—Henry Doetsch, Huelva,  
Spain; William Jones, Middlesbrough; Albert Ricardo, 11, Angel-court, E.C.;  
J. F. Flemish, 10, Moorgate-street; James Taylor, Middlesbrough; Edwin  
Clarke, 5, Westminster Chambers; John Chapman, 2, Leadenhall-street.

**INTERNATIONAL BANK OF HAMBURG AND LONDON (Limited).**  
—Capital 2,000,000l., in 200,000 shares of 10l. each. This is a banking and finance  
association. The subscribers are—Pascoe & Glynn, 67, Lombard-street, 60  
shares; Henry Huth, 10, Moorgate, 100; A. C. Crompton, 30, Norfolk-street,  
Park-lane, 150; G. H. Palmer, 11, King's Arms-yard, 200; E. Schwann, 63,  
Moorgate-street, 100; H. B. Uthoff, 12, Leadenhall-street, 150; Herman Gwin-  
ner, 6, Lombard-street, 50.

**MOSSDALE LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 20,000l.,  
in 4000 shares of 5l. each. It is intended by this company to purchase the lease  
of the North Mossdale, or Coniston Outcrop Lead Mine, in Grassington, in the  
West Riding of Yorkshire. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W.  
Blanchard Jerrold, 19, Norfolk-road, St. John's-wood; E. J. Fairman, Bay-  
ard, Doctor's Commons; Henry Phillips, 10, Buckingham-gate; J. H. R. Chil-  
chester; A. T. Ogden, Woodside House, Wimbledon; John Keane, 32, Great St.  
Helens; D. W. Rea, 16, Christie-road, Hackney.

**COLOMBO WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY (Limited).**—Ca-  
pital 50,000l., in 5000 shares of 10l. each. This company will construct and ac-  
quire wharves, &c., at Colombo, in Ceylon, and carry on business as wharfers, &c.  
The subscribers are—H. G. Dunlop, 9A, New Broad-street; George Dunlop,  
6, Canute-road, Southampton; J. H. Blow, 9A, New Broad-street; E. A. Pender,  
4, Great Winchester-street-buildings; S. J. Cook, 8, St. Mary Axe; J. B. Marsh,  
182, Blackfriars-road; and G. B. Seehman, 92A, Piccadilly.

**JOHNSON'S IMPROVED WHITE LEAD COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital  
10,000l., in 2000 shares of 5l. each. This is the conversion of an ordinary pri-  
vate business into a joint-stock concern. The new company will continue the  
manufacture of white lead, paints, &c. The promoters are—John Johnson, 10,  
Earl-street, Camberwell, 1 share; G. P. Oakfield, Southgate, 100; W. H. Little-  
wood, 6, Newton Villas, Avenue-park-road, Lower Norwood, 200; H. Wright,  
21, Redcross-street, Southwark, 1; J. M. Denton, 42, Eastern-terrace-row, 1; W. A.  
Nicholls, 2, Carthen Villas, Putney, &c.

**UNDERCLIFFE (Isle of Wight) HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).**—Ca-  
pital, 15,000l., in 1500 shares of 10l. each. This company will erect and main-  
tain an hotel at St. Lawrence, near Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight. The sub-  
scribers are—James G. Osborne, 70, Clapham-road, 15 shares; J. Cheape, 604  
Park, Whitwell, Isle of Wight, 15; James Coape, Isle of Wight, 15; G. H.  
brook, 181, Kensington-road, 5; C. F. Fisher, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 5; G.  
C. Lindsay, 27, Budge-row, 5; H. W. Griffith, 17, Great George-street, S.W., 10.

**ROCHDALE JOINT-STOCK BANK (Limited).**—Capital 500,000l., in  
50,000 shares of 10l. each. This company is formed to take over the business of  
the Rochdale Commercial Loan and Discount Company (Limited), and to carry  
on the general business of a joint-stock bank. The subscribers (all of Rochdale)  
are—Joseph Handley, 35, Yorkshire-street, 98 shares; John Howard, 17, Fos-  
church-street, 62; John Kershaw, 36, Mill-street, 65; William Smith, 41, Min-  
ster-street, 50; J. Standington, The Butts, 13; Joseph Rushworth, 55, Sheriff-st.  
224; and J. E. Gibbs, Salem House, Trecroft, 20.

**LONDON, STREATHAM, AND CROYDON TRAMWAYS COMPANY (Li-  
imited).**—Capital 60,000l., in 6000 shares of 10l. each. To construct and  
work tramways between Brixton, Wandsworth, Streatham, and Croydon. The sub-  
scribers (six of whom take one share each) are—W. Heyde, Caterham; G. F. De-  
nnet, Landsdown-road, Wimbledon; F. H. Gilbert, New Wandsworth; C. V.  
Richards, 38, High-street, Croydon; F. Foxon, 281, Brompton-road; P. H. Elliot,  
Eton Lodge, Ealing; H. C. Holloway, 2, St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill.

## WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

**Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS** return their most sincere  
thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their  
firm for nearly 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their  
earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general  
public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in  
the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1841,  
by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.R.S., author of "A Treatise on the Principles of Mining,"  
"Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first printed in 1862), "Cornish  
Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the  
Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published  
in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of  
small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs.  
WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former  
period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and  
experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present,  
and from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are  
emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines  
or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the me-  
dium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular  
mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give  
their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability,  
founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts,  
but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not  
always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctu-  
ating as mining.

## WATSON BROTHERS,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, &c.,  
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

**OLD BOTTLE HILL.**—A large shareholder in this company last week  
sent a string of questions to the local manager, whose answers are deemed ex-  
tremely satisfactory. With the machinery in course of erection, he estimates that  
he can from ground already laid open raise 8½ tons of tin per month, worth 700l.,  
at a cost, including agency, &c., of 380l., showing a profit of 320l. per month,  
or 3840l. a year. He has based his calculations, however, upon the assays made  
of the lowest quality of tinstuff in the mine—14 lbs. to the ton. But states in  
explanation, "There is every reason to expect in opening up new ground, both  
in the east and west parts of the mine, to lay open ground that will double the  
produce of that I have stated in my answers to you." In this case, of course,  
the profits would be more than doubled, and that the estimate of the agent is too  
low there is reason to believe, as the sales of tin made in two years—from Dec-  
1869, to Nov., 1871, when some of it sold at 20s. and even 30s. per ton less than  
the present price—the amount produced was 2261l. 10s. 9d. This quantity was  
raised from the old workings by a few tributaries, and returned by a few old  
stamps, not working half-time.

**SATURDAY.**—Active demand for West Basset, Tankerville, Great  
North Laxey, Van Consoles, South Crofty, East Lovell, New Rosewarne, Ellipse,  
and South Aurora. West Basset, 15 to 16; Tankerville, 18 to 19½; Great North  
Laxey, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Van Consoles, 4 to 4½; South Crofty, 7s. to 7½; East  
Lovell, 19 to 21; New Rosewarne, 16 to 17; Ellipse, 15s. to 17s.; South Aurora,  
2 to 2½; Old Bottle Hill, 12½ to 15; Pennerley, 4½ to 4¾; Tincroft, 6s. to 6½;  
Carn Brea, 140 to 145; Utah, 4½ to 4¾.

**SUNDAY.**—The chief enquiry to-day has been for Van Consoles, Tankerville,  
South Condurow, and Pennerley. Van Consoles, 4½ to 4¾; Tankerville, 18½ to  
19; South Condurow, 6½ to 6¾; Pennerley, 4½ to 4¾; New Rosewarne, 16 to  
21; Cook's Kitchen, 45 to 47; East Basset, 25 to 30; New Lovell, 2½ to 2¾;  
Lucy, 10 to 12; West Lucy, 3½ to 4; South Roman Gravel, 25s. to 27s.; East  
Van, 7½ to 7¾; Gawton, 5½ to 5¾; Eberhardt, 10 to 11.







very extensive, having a run or upwards of 300 fms. on the coast. It is bounded on the east by the River Rheidol, on the south and south-west by Clara Consols and Llywernog Mines, and is immediately contiguous to many other important mines, one of which, in close proximity, and known as Powell United, has recently been purchased for \$8,000. Many well-defined veins, bear-







vein has been intersected. Immediately we can we will let you know further particulars.

**GRAT RETAILACK.**—J. Harris, March 9: The lode in the adit level, driving east of the cross-cut, is much the same as for some time past, the leader part very flat, above 2 ft. to 1 ft. in perpendicular depth.

**GRAT ROCK.**—J. Harris, March 11: The lode in the engine-shaft, is a little more settled than it has been for some time, but I think it essential that we should put out a cross-cut a little north shortly, to see how much lode there may be standing north of us. The 12 ft. level, east of shaft, is producing some good stones of lead. We have a thick bed of ground running through our mine, something like lead, dipping from west to east in the lode, and all our bunches of ore so far have been very closely connected with this bed of ground; and as we have intersected this bed of ground to-day in our 12 ft. level I am in hopes we shall have a valuable improvement shortly. There is no other change to notice. Everything is being pushed on with vigor.

**GRAT SNAFFELL.**—H. James, March 11: The ground in the north adit continues to be favourable for driving, and yields a little water, which is a good indication, but we have not yet intersected the east and west lode. In the 25 ft. level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, intermixed with lead and blende, but not enough to value; we have yet several fathoms to drive to, we are, therefore, using every effort to bring on this drive as quickly as possible, as we fully expect to make further discoveries when it reaches the ore ground before named. The lode in the 40 ft. level is upwards of 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, with occasional good stones of lead and blende; it is an encouraging end. The lode in the 74 ft. level is about 3 ft. wide, with a little mixture of lead and blende; we may expect that this end is now on the point of entering the run of ore ground seen in the level above.

**GRAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.**—J. Nancarrow, March 14: I have much pleasure in reporting an abatement of the water, and all the men are now fairly at work. The 60 ft. level has improved since Saturday, and now yields good leadstuf on the south part. The lode is 2 ft. wide, and there is every prospect of it soon becoming very good. The lode in the 60 ft. level is upwards of 2 ft. wide, composed of limestone and lime, and looks promising. The lode in the 60 ft. level yields 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. No other change to notice.

**GRAT WESTERN.**—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, March 13: Fisher's Lode: In the 50, driving north of Mitchell's engine-shaft, the ground is very hard, consequently our progress is slow. In the 40, west of the shaft, there is a little improvement; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 100 per fathom. In the rise in back of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 90 per fathom. At the flat road shaft we have cut the place for driving, but we hope to reach below the 40. In the cross-cut driving north from this shaft, fair progress is being made. In the 70, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 60 per fathom. Middle Lode: The rise in back of the 40 is communicated to the winze sunk from the level above; the lode in the west end of this winze is worth 250 per fathom, and in the east end 150 per fathom. In the winze in bottom of the 30 the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 80 per fathom. In the deep adit we have timbered and cleared several fathoms in length. Our pumping engine is now working two strokes a minute less than it was a fortnight.

**GREEN HUTH.**—W. Vipond, March 11: The lode No. 1 and side going on to the new south end continues as productive as it ever has been. It will yield, taking the whole width of the vein, 8 tons of ore per fathom for 1 ft. in length. The vein is from 11 ft. to 16 ft. wide, and is set to six men, to step 4 ft. above the level and take off the side the width of the vein, at 35s. 6d. per fathom, of 144 square feet. No 2 step above and behind this is set to two men, to step and take off the side, at 35s. 6d. per fathom for 144 square feet, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode near the top of the level is yielding at 16 cwts. of ore per fathom; set to two men, at 35s. 6d. per fathom. Two men are driving north in No. 2 cross vein; we see a little ore in this occasionally. The vein in this part of the mine has been disturbed in its productiveness by a powerful east and west vein, 5 fms. wide, crossing it. Where the intersection occurs in one level the east and west vein is filled with brown amber, but its value for lead has not yet been proved either above or below the random of one adit. The driving in No. 2 cross vein is set at 35s. 6d. per fathom. We have 80 tons of ore ready for delivery, and I expect the carriers will commence to take it away to-morrow.

**GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.**—Wm. Smyth, March 12: Tynntwll Mine: The lode in the engine-shaft is about 12 in. big, and yielding good stones of lead ore, with a very promising appearance. The sinking proceeds as fast as the nature of the work will permit. There is no change in the 15. The lode in the step in the back of the 15 is not quite so productive as it has been, now worth about 18 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. I have put two men to step in the bottom of the 15; the lode looks well, and is worth 20 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The dressing proceeds as usual. We have 10 tons of lead ore clean. Notwithstanding the heavy rains during the last few months the winze has kept the water with ease.

**HALKYN DEEP LEVEL.**—March 12: There is no material change to notice in any part of these mines since last report. The lode in the deep level, 6 ft. long south-west of the deep level vein, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of limestone-spar, and containing good strong spots of lead and copper ore, altogether a strong, promising lode, and, from present appearances, we believe that it will open out more productive soon. The lode is rather hard, and full of small vugs containing water, which makes the level spare for driving, but we hope to reach below ground soon. At Truster's shaft we have been rising over the 160 yard level to meet the shaft sinking below the 120, and we are pleased to inform you that we have got a communication through between the two points with a borer-hole. We have now about 8 ft. of ground to rise and sink through to complete the shaft to the 160. There is no change to notice in the 146 north of north shaft, on Pant-y-frith vein; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of limestone-spar, and spotted with lead ore; ground rather hard for exploring. The lode in the rise over the 146, at a point about 140 yards north of shaft, to meet the winze sinking below 110, is 3 ft. wide, principally composed of spar, producing a saving work of a low quality. In the winze sinking below the 110, 140 yards north of shaft, to meet the rise over the 146, the lode is 4 ft. wide, consisting of limestone-spar, and having spots of lead ore, but not much to value. We hope to get a communication through between the rise and the winze by the end of this month, when the Pant-y-frith vein will be well ventilated for future working. We shall then be able to push on the 146 and the 110, and open out that section of the mine soon, and with much success. The tribute department continues much the same as for some time past. We hope to raise a little more ore after we get a communication through at Pant-y-frith.

**HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—James Richards, March 14: In the 120 ft. level west the ground is still hard and progresses slow. In the 120 ft. level west, and west of Griffin's winze, the lode is worth fully 250 per fathom. In the 120 ft. level west, east of Griffin's winze, the lode is 5 ft. wide, a fine course of ore, worth 400 per fathom. In the 110 ft. level west no lode has been taken down, it being considered advisable to continue the driving for another week by the side of the lode. In James's winze, sinking below the 110 ft. level west, the lode is worth 250 per fathom for length carried (9 ft.). The lode in the two steps in the back of the 110 west continues to be worth 150 per fathom. The sampling, computed at 160 tons, for sale on the 21st inst., has been increased, and will weigh over 18 tons.

**HOBB'S HILL.**—P. Temby, March 14: Since the meeting we have been repairing the lower road, so that we may supply the stamps from the bottom quarry. Two carts here are equal to three on the upper road. Our carriers are complaining very much about the new roads, and will not send them here for less than 6s. per day, and we cannot get carts enough to keep the stamps supplied for that. What we stamped last month was from the bottom stamps, which are quite as good as the upper ones. The proposed tramway would come in for very little money to this place, and one man could keep going as many stamps as we have power to drive, and save all the bother and expense of horse hire. During the past month we have not been able to keep the stamps supplied with stuff, owing to the bad state of the roads and so much rain. We have repaired the stamps, and put them in good order to drive 36 stamps. We shall stamp a great many more tons of stuff, and will not send them here for less than 6s. per day. I hope we shall be able to keep them supplied; if so, we shall have a much larger sale of tin this month than last. I think the deeper we are going the better quality work we get. Our drags were looking very well this morning. Capt. Pearce says that he never saw them looking so well before. There is nothing new to report since my last; there is no falling off in the vein, but it has rather improved. We ought not to have less than 60 stamps always at work—that is, to put the 24 in order at the upper wheel, which would be better working than the sinking lode.

**KEWICK UNITED.**—Wm. Francis, March 14: We are squaring down the shaft through the old workings under the adit level; in carrying it down to the underlying old level—just cleared out through No. 1 winze—we are going through ground mixed throughout with lead ore, the whole of which we are saving up for dressing. The new counter lode passes right through the south end of the shaft, and has heaved the main lode out of its right course. At the junction of these lodes I believe we shall find them very productive of lead. I am glad to say the stuff we are sending out looks well for lead, and will please anyone who may visit the mine. I shall send another barrel of specimens to the office to-morrow.

**KING ARTHUR.**—E. Hitchins, March 14: Since last report we have nearly completed casing and dividing the shaft down to the water. We have a full pair of men cutting the water-course for the supply of the turbine. On again taking the height of the cliff from the top to our level, I find the fall will be full 235 feet; this will give us a considerable increase in the power we had calculated. The surface work is going on as fast as possible, and if we get a little fine weather will soon be completed.

**LEADS AND ST. AUBYN.**—J. Garcia, March 13: We are looking better in the 30 ft. level west; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 80 per fathom. In the 30 ft. level east the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 100 per fathom. In the 20 ft. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 80 per fathom. The 17 ft. level, west of Bastian's flat-rod shaft, will be holed to the deep adit in about a week. On the whole, our outlook bargains are looking much better than for some time past. Saturday next is our pay and setting, when I will give you the whole of the particulars.

**LLANARON.**—A. Ede, March 13: The lode in the snmp, sinking below the 66, is 3 ft. wide, and consists of limestone boulders, clay, &c., and looks promising for bearing ore; distance sunk this month, 3 ft. In the end of the 66, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and contains ground of a similar nature as when last reported on—carbonate of lime, chert, and clay; this level has been driven 6 ft. All other work goes on regularly.

**LLYWERNOG.**—D. Evans, March 13: So things for March: The south cross-cut, at the 72 ft. level, to six men, at 220s. per fathom; the north cross-cut, through some new branches appear every week. The north cross-cut, to four men, at 220s. per fathom; the ground here is very promising, but only produces spots of lead at present. All surface operations are going on well. The last load of ore to complete sale will be down to-morrow.

**LOVELL.**—J. Nancarrow, March 13: The lode in the 12 west continues as good as ever, and is worth fully 400 per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut is

hard, but there is a little more water coming away, and we hope soon to get a change for the better. All other work progressing satisfactorily.

**MELLIANEAR.**—Edward Rogers, March 11: I am glad to inform you that the surface water is beginning to fall off, and the water can be kept at the present level (the 64) easier than a week ago. We had to stop the engine on Saturday two hours, and we nearly got that water in for again this morning. We hope to be able to resume working below the 67 shortly. We have communicated the winze in bottom of the 50 with the rise in the back of the 75, which will make a great improvement in the ventilation of the mine.

**MINERA UNION.**—J. Nicholls, March 14: There is no change of importance to notice in this mine since last week. We sold this day 7 tons of lead ore, at 132. 10s. per ton.

**NANT-Y-BLAIDD.**—E. J. Burn, March 9: I am thinking, all being well, to forward you a parcel of ore by rail on Monday, that the directors may see what a beautiful change we have in the lode in the shallow adit. I may say there is every appearance of our being near a large body of lead ore. It never looked so well as at present.

**NEHER BEARTH.**—Wm. Vipond, March 11: No change of importance. A little spangled ore in the vein as we drive towards Montebella; set at 5s. per fm.

**NEW CROW HILL.**—T. Trelease, A. Kent, March 12: In the past month we have driven 5 fms. in the 35, to hole from the western shaft, which gives good ventilation and drainage. We have also cut a good pit in this level, and divided and cased the shaft and put in footway from the 22 to the 35. These altogether make a busy month's work. We have other preparations to make previous to our again sinking, which will be completed this week at the latest, and we shall then resume the sinking of the shaft with all speed.

**NEW GREAT CONSOLS.**—R. Pryor, John V. Thomas, H. Harvey, March 11: NEW GREAT CONSOLS, N. Wales, March 12: The rise at present being in the 75, nothing has been done, nor would I recommend the attempt to get it out for the present. In the rise in the back of the 44 the ground continues very hard, but since the lowering of the water to the bottom of the downright shaft the communication of air is much better, and risen 3 ft., altogether 15 fms. They sunk in the winze between the 26, and towards the 44, 6 ft., altogether 3 fms. In No. 3, on Johnson's, the driving still continues in a strong rider, and the vein is very much contracted; and with the very expensive way in removing the stuff, I think it will be far better to suspend it until we can communicate the 26 with the 44. Holly Bank driven about 3 ft., altogether 15 1/2 fms.; strong spots of ore continue in the end, we are still following the course of the saddle. The north-west level has been driven 3 ft., altogether 2 fms. 2 ft.; the vein is strong, but does not contain much mineral, although at times producing strong spots of copper. I estimate we have broken about 1 ton only during the past week, but we have been working only to the future advantage of working the vein, which will be turned to account when the rise is through.

**NEW GREAT CONSOLS.**—R. Pryor, John V. Thomas, H. Harvey, March 11: NEW GREAT CONSOLS, N. Wales, March 12: The rise at present being in the 75, nothing has been done, nor would I recommend the attempt to get it out for the present. In the rise in the back of the 44 the ground continues very hard, but since the lowering of the water to the bottom of the downright shaft the communication of air is much better, and risen 3 ft., altogether 15 fms. They sunk in the winze between the 26, and towards the 44, 6 ft., altogether 3 fms. In No. 3, on Johnson's, the driving still continues in a strong rider, and the vein is very much contracted; and with the very expensive way in removing the stuff, I think it will be far better to suspend it until we can communicate the 26 with the 44. Holly Bank driven about 3 ft., altogether 15 1/2 fms.; strong spots of ore continue in the end, we are still following the course of the saddle. The north-west level has been driven 3 ft., altogether 2 fms. 2 ft.; the vein is strong, but does not contain much mineral, although at times producing strong spots of copper. I estimate we have broken about 1 ton only during the past week, but we have been working only to the future advantage of working the vein, which will be turned to account when the rise is through.

**NEW HENDRA.**—R. King, March 7: The lode in the deep adit level is just the same as when last reported; the men are making fair progress, and getting fair wages at the present price. The shallow level is hauled to the shaft, and winze put out, winze hung, &c., and commenced to-day to draw out the stuff below which the lode is sinking. The sinking of the shaft to communicate to the deep adit; when that is hauled we shall have some ground to take away on tribute, and our cost lessened, and some returns to meet cost.

**NEW HINGTON.**—George Rowe, George Richard, March 14: During the past week the engine has been started to work, and the new lift sent down in Bayley's shaft, which has drained the water nearly to the 12 ft. level, consequently the old pitwork will be restored without delay, and put in good working order, when the levels will be properly drained to admit the workings upon the lodes to be conducted without hindrance, and will be set in motion as early as possible, when we think the results of the lode and tinstuff now broken and drawn to surface will be found very satisfactory. All other operations, both at surface and underground, are progressing as fast as the nature of the work will admit.

**NEW NORTH VAN.**—W. Williams, March 13: This month the top level has been driven 4 ft.; the whole length driven now upon the course of the lode is 25 fathoms, which has produced spots of ore more or less all the way. This is a very strong, promising lode, but as yet our trial is very shallow. I have put a winze in to cut a pit for sinking a winze, in order to prove the lode at a deeper point. This will be useful also to ventilate deeper levels when they reach this point. I am in hopes of making a good discovery in this winze.

**NEW ROSEWARNE.**—Joseph Rule, March 9: Setting Report: The 38 south to cut through the lode by six men, at 90 per fathom. We have driven 14 ft. through this piece of ground, and have not got to the south wall as yet. For the last 3 or 4 ft. the lode has improved. The 38 steps by eight men, at 70. 10s. per fathom. The lode is 3 ft. wide, and contains good stones of lead and copper ore, altogether a strong, promising lode, and, from present appearances, we believe that it will open out more productive soon. The lode is rather hard, and full of small vugs containing water, which makes the level spare for driving, but we hope to reach below ground soon. At Truster's shaft we have been rising over the 160 yard level to meet the shaft sinking below the 120, and we are pleased to inform you that we have got a communication through between the two points with a borer-hole. We have now about 8 ft. of ground to rise and sink through to complete the shaft to the 160. There is no change to notice in the 146 north of north shaft, on Pant-y-frith vein; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of limestone-spar, and spotted with lead ore; ground rather hard for exploring. The lode in the rise over the 146, at a point about 140 yards north of shaft, to meet the winze sinking below 110, is 3 ft. wide, principally composed of spar, producing a saving work of a low quality. In the winze sinking below the 110, 140 yards north of shaft, to meet the rise over the 146, the lode is 4 ft. wide, consisting of limestone-spar, and having spots of lead ore, but not much to value. We hope to get a communication through between the rise and the winze by the end of this month, when the Pant-y-frith vein will be well ventilated for future working. We shall then be able to push on the 146 and the 110, and open out that section of the mine soon, and with much success. The tribute department continues much the same as for some time past. We hope to raise a little more ore after we get a communication through at Pant-y-frith.

**NEW ROSEWARNE.**—Joseph Rule, March 13: Since my report of Saturday there is no change to notice underground. We have forked the water 2 fathoms below the 67 ft. level, and hope to drop the lift to the 74 ft. level next week. The carpenters are pushing on the stamps as fast as possible. We sampled to-day 20 tons of tinstuff from the 38 and step from the 46 ft. level west, which made a produce of 5 1/2 per cent. The 46 ft. level west is looking well for tin; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and contains good stones of lead and copper ore, altogether a strong, promising lode, and, from present appearances, we believe that it will open out more productive soon. The lode is rather hard, and full of small vugs containing water, which makes the level spare for driving, but we hope to reach below ground soon. At Truster's shaft we have been rising over the 160 yard level to meet the shaft sinking below the 120, and we are pleased to inform you that we have got a communication through between the two points with a borer-hole. We have now about 8 ft. of ground to rise and sink through to complete the shaft to the 160. There is no change to notice in the 146 north of north shaft, on Pant-y-frith vein; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of limestone-spar, and spotted with lead ore; ground rather hard for exploring. The lode in the rise over the 146, at a point about 140 yards north of shaft, to meet the winze sinking below 110, is 3 ft. wide, principally composed of spar, producing a saving work of a low quality. In the winze sinking below the 110, 140 yards north of shaft, to meet the rise over the 146, the lode is 4 ft. wide, consisting of limestone-spar, and having spots of lead ore, but not much to value. We hope to get a communication through between the rise and the winze by the end of this month, when the Pant-y-frith vein will be well ventilated for future working. We shall then be able to push on the 146 and the 110, and open out that section of the mine soon, and with much success. The tribute department continues much the same as for some time past. We hope to raise a little more ore after we get a communication through at Pant-y-frith.

**NEW ROSEWARNE.**—Joseph Rule, March 14: The lode in the 20, east of the 16 ft. level, is 2 ft. wide, worth 60 per fathom; in the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 80 per fathom. By extending this end about 8 fms. further we shall intersect the great cross-course, and no doubt but that we shall meet with similar deposits of tin that have been seen in the level above. In the 30 cross-cut, driving north of Cook's shaft, the ground is much improved, and quite congenial for tin, and expect to cut the lode by the end of this month. At Mid-dram's shaft we are clearing the 40; all saving work for the stamps, and expect to have the 40 cleared out by the end of this month. From the indications of the lode we have already seen, I should say that the lode is very rich in finding tin ground that will pay well when opened upon. We hope to get the new winze completed and fixed on the shaft to draw up the ore by the end of next week, when we shall be in a position to put four men to drive east, and the same number west. All other work going on in a satisfactory manner.

**NEW WHEEL LOVELL.**—J. Priek, March 12: Since my report made to the adventurers at their general meeting, held on Feb. 21, the lode in Kendall's shaft has improved, and is now worth of 300 per fathom, with a promise of a further improvement; the shaft is now down about 6 1/2 fathoms below the 50, and as we have a rich lode going down in the bottom of this level to the east of the shaft I look forward to the opening out a good level. The lode in the 50 ft. level, east of Kendall's, is also improved, and is now worth 150 per fathom. The winze in the 40, east of shaft, is communicated with the 50, and stopping commenced; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 120 per fathom. The lode in the steps in the bottom of the 50 is 9 ft. wide, and is worth 400 per fm. There is no change in any other points of operation.

**NEW WHEEL TOWAN.**—R. Pryor, March 13: The four men and one boy are still engaged in making the necessary trials on the new lode recently discovered, from which we are so far raising some good tinstuff. It will take us about a month to give it a fair trial.

**NORTH CROFTY.**—J. Vivian and Son, W. Thomas, March 4: Reeve's Lode: In the 120, west of Peterick's shaft, the part of the lode on which we are at present driving is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of very hard capel, with a little tin and copper ore. In the 208, west of Peterick's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of limestone, and contains good stones of lead and copper ore, altogether a strong, promising lode, and, from present appearances, we believe that it will open out more productive soon. The lode is rather hard, and full of small vugs containing water, which makes the level spare for driving, but we hope to reach below ground soon. At Truster's shaft we have been rising over the 160 yard level to meet the shaft sinking below the 120, and we are pleased to inform you that we have got a communication through between the two points with a borer-hole. We have now about 8 ft. of ground to rise and sink through to complete the shaft to the 160. There is no change to notice in the 146 north of north shaft, on Pant-y-frith vein; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of limestone-spar, and spotted with lead ore; ground rather hard for exploring. The lode in the rise over the 146, at a point about 140 yards north of shaft, to meet the winze sinking below 110, is 3 ft. wide, principally composed of spar, producing a saving work of a low quality. In the winze sinking below the 110, 140 yards north of shaft, to meet the rise over the 146, the lode is 4 ft. wide, consisting of limestone-spar, and having spots of lead ore, but not much to value. We hope to get a communication through between the rise and the winze by the end of this month, when the Pant-y-frith vein will be well ventilated for future working. We shall then be able to push on the 146 and the 110, and open out that section of the mine soon, and with much success. The tribute department continues much the same as for some time past. We hope to raise a little more ore after we get a communication through at Pant-y-frith.

**NORTH KINGSTON.**—W. Metherell, March 14: We have cut through the lode, which is over 3 1/2 fms. wide, of the same character as before reported; the south part of the lode, which is now carrying in the end, is 4 ft. wide, composed of soft blue flint, mixed with friable quartz and sulphur-mundie, carrying two beautiful smooth walls on each side of it.

**NORTH POOL.**—March 14: In the engine-shaft we continue to sink through a rock containing a great deal of white iron, with spots of yellow copper ore, and the character of the country altogether is getting more like lead than any other description of mineral. This induces us to think that we may be nearer to the lode than we imagined some time since, and shall consequently cut into it in the near future than we thought. Every indication presented by the rock formation through which we are driving leads us to anticipate a good discovery of copper when we meet with the lode. The Ballarat Shaft: The character of the lode has considerably improved in the last foot or two sunk. The quartz is of a lighter colour, and it is impregnated with rich yellow copper ore. The size of the lode is about 3 1/2 ft. in width. We shall put in a collar over the fork of

reservoir in the bottom of the shaft this week, and commence driving east and west at the 70 on Tuesday next. We think the chances are favourable for making good discoveries in one direction as well as the other. We have not such good looking stuff as that now being broken in this shaft since we left the 40, and we are, therefore, sanguine of meeting with something very good in opening out the 70. The water in the old mine has gone down about 4 ft. within the past month, notwithstanding the continuance of heavy falls of rain. These heavy rains are the cause of a large influx of water into the engine-shaft, from within about 12 fathoms of the surface down to the adit, rendering it difficult to carry a light in the shaft, and considerably impeding the rapid sinking which we are so anxious to carry out. But with a week or two of dry weather the obstacle will all pass away, and it cannot be long before we have dry weather.

**NORTH ROSEWARNE.**—John Sweet, March 9: Since I wrote you last the shaftmen have completed the collaring of the engine-shaft, and we shall resume the cutting down again next week with all speed. In the adit level east no change. In the steps in the back of the adit there is a slight improvement, particulars of which I will send you next week.

**NORTH ROSEWARNE.**—John Sweet, March 13: I am pleased to inform you that we are still making good progress in cutting down the engine-shaft, and that we have nearly completed the timbering of the same. In the adit level east there has been no change to notice since my last report. In the steps in the back of the adit the lode has improved, and during the past week we have broken in this place some very good tinstuff, also some good stones of copper. We are pushing on all the work as fast as possible.

**NORTH TANKERVILLE.**—John Forrester, March 6: I am pleased to say since my last the weather has been more settled, consequently the shaftmen are making better progress in the sinking of the engine-shaft; depth of shaft below deep adit, 9 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. I am glad to say the ground is still good for progress, and should it continue—there being every appearance that it will—we shall intersect the lode some time in May. The engine and pitwork continue to work well. March 13: Fair progress is now being made in sinking the engine-shaft below the deep adit level; the ground continues favourable, and is intermixed with strings of limesparg, which has given us an increase of water; this I consider a good indication, showing that those strings of limesparg are in connection with the main lode; depth of shaft below the adit, 9 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. The engine and machinery all in good working order.

**OLD BATHOLLES.**—A. Waters, March 14: The 12, south of engine-shaft, is yielding good solid stones of lead ore, and looking promising for an improvement. We are repairing Hope Valley shaft, engine-house, crusher, &c., and getting ready to put in a new boiler there.

**OLD BOTTLE HILL.**—J. Eddy, March 14: We are at present time putting on all force we possibly can to get the machinery in working order as soon as possible. Josiah's shaft is now in connection with the main lode, and we expect to complete the erection of the new 30-ft. water-wheel on Saturday next.

**OLD TREBURGETT.**—W. Hancock, March 13: The lode in the 60, south of engine-shaft, has further improved; it is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 ton of silver lead ore per fathom, and of a splendid appearance. We have broken some fine stones of lead from this end as ever I saw in the mine. Having ores here much earlier than we calculated on, we consider it augurs well for the future of the mine; and shall next week commence making preparations to sink the engine-shaft below this level. In the 50, south of engine-shaft, the lode is very wet, rough, and troublesome to drive on, we are now driving in the country, and side of it, so as to drain and strip down afterwards. In the 40, south of the shaft, we are carrying about 5 ft. of the western side of lode, which is worth about 80 per fathom; the remaining part, for about 7 or 8 ft. more, is mixed up with silver lead and blende. We have three steps at work in the back of this level—No. 1, is worth about 180 per fathom; No. 2 and 3, from 80 to 100 per fathom. About 40 fms. south of the engine-shaft at this level, we have a pair of men stripping down a piece of lode in the side of the level, which is producing some good silver lead ore. We are of opinion that this is the best lode we have now got in the 60 ft. level. Nothing new in the 20 ft. level cross-cut west.

**PARRY MOUNTAIN.**—T. Mitchell, March 14: The 100 east, on Carreg-y-doll, is yielding 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 90 ft. level steps are yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom. The 90 west, on S.B. course, is producing some good stones of ore; the lode is small at present, but we hope it will open out wider as we advance westward. The 90 cross-cut north is letting out more water, which is issuing strongly from the forebore. The 80 east, on Carreg-y-doll, lode, is holed through to the rise from the 90, which gives a good vent. In back of the 90 west, on Big Ore lode, the lode is worth 120 per fathom. The 65 south, on the Carreg-y-doll, continues to yield a little ore; also the 65 west, on S.B. course. The trial at the 45, new Dyer's shaft, is without change. The adit end, at Morford, is producing good stones of copper ore, although not in sufficient quantities as yet to value. We are taking out one of the boilers at the crusher-engine, Jordan's patent boiler, and shall replace it by another, which we have on hand ready to go in. All other works are going on very well.

**PEDDAN-DREA UNITED.**—W. Fregay, W. Frideaux, J. Pope, March 9: PEDDAN-DREA UNITED, N. Wales, March 12: The lode in the 20 ft. level, south of the 16 ft. level, is 2 ft. wide, worth 60 per fathom; in the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 80 per fathom. By extending this end about 8 fms. further we shall intersect the great cross-course, and no doubt but that we shall meet with similar deposits of tin that have been seen in the level above. In the 30 cross-cut, driving north of Cook's shaft, the ground is much improved, and quite congenial for tin, and expect to cut the lode by the end of this month. At Mid-dram's shaft we are clearing the 40; all saving work for the stamps, and expect to have the 40 cleared out by the end of this month. From the indications of the lode we have already seen, I should say that the lode is very rich in finding tin ground that will pay well when opened upon. We hope to get the new winze completed and fixed on the shaft to draw up the ore by the end of next week, when we shall be in a position to put four men to drive east, and the same number west. All other work going on in a satisfactory manner.

**PENNERLEY.**—J. Delbridge, March 15: The lode in the 130, west of engine-shaft, on the Big Ore lode, still maintains its size and value, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The rise in back of the 130 east is worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. The 80 west, on the Warm Water lode, is producing rich stones of ore. The 90 west, on the Warm Water lode, is worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom, and we are looking for a further improvement. The 70 west, on Big Ore lode, is still producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The winze sinking below the 70, on Big Ore lode, is yielding 3 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The cross-cut at the 70, driving south, is suspended for the present; we have put the men to drive west on the branch alluded to in our last report. The 60 west, on Warm Water lode, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 60 east is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 40 driving east, on Warm Water lode, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In No. 1, winze, sinking below the 40, the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. We calculate during the present week to communicate the 35, driving west, with the winze that has been sunk below the 25. The lode in the adit level, driving east, is much the same in character as when last reported on, and is still producing good stones of ore. The steps continue to produce the average quantity of ore throughout the mine.

**PENHALLS.**—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, March 9: The 70 west continues to produce saving work, and the lode of a very promising character. The steps above this level are not quite so productive as they have been; one is now worth 150 per fathom, and the other about 120 per fathom. In the 50 east the lode is worth 250 per fathom, and in the rise over this level 200 per fathom. The 34 west is worth 120 per fathom. The lode in the 45, north of Shop shaft, is worth 100 to 120 per fathom. Other points remain without much change.

**PERRAN WHEEL VIRGIN.**—G. E. Tremayne, Charles Oates, March 9: Last evening we intersected the lode at the 40 ft. level, and have since cut through it; it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flint, and muddle, and a little lead, a strong, promising lode, and, from present appearances, we believe that it will open out more productive soon. The lode is rather hard, and full of small vugs containing water, which makes the level spare for driving, but we hope to reach below ground soon. At Truster's shaft we have been rising over the 160 yard level to meet the shaft sinking below the 120, and we are pleased to inform you that we have got a communication through between the two points with a borer-hole. We have now about 8 ft. of ground to rise and sink through to complete the shaft to the 160. There is no change to notice in the 146 north of north shaft, on Pant-y-frith vein; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of limestone-spar, and spotted with lead ore; ground rather hard for exploring. The lode in the rise over the 146, at a point about 140 yards north of shaft, to meet the winze sinking below 110, is 3 ft. wide, principally composed of spar, producing a saving work of a low quality. In the winze sinking below the 110, 140 yards north of shaft, to meet the rise over the 146, the lode is 4 ft. wide, consisting of limestone-spar, and having spots of lead ore, but not much to value. We hope to get a communication through between the rise and the winze by the end of this month, when the Pant-y-frith vein will be well ventilated for future working. We shall then be able to push on the 146 and the 110, and open out that section of the mine soon, and with much success. The tribute department continues much the same as for some time past. We hope to raise a little more ore after we get a communication through at Pant-y-frith.

**PLYNIMON.**—J. Paul, March 14: In the engine-shaft below the 24 ft. level we have not broken any more of the lode since last report, the sinking being carried down with the north wall; we shall take down some of the lode again in a few days. Two men have again left the shaft, and we have, therefore, only seven in it at present. In the 34 ft. level going east there is no lode to report in the ground, which is still very hard; the lode is of fair size, and contains good stones of lead ore; six men are driving this end, as fast as possible. The lode in the 12 ft. level east is large, but without lead ore to value at present. In the cross-cut driving towards the north lode fair progress is being made, but two men have left this point also, and only four men are employed there for the present. The winze under the 12 ft. level is down to the 24, and to-morrow we start to drive west, by six men, to meet that level coming eastward from the shaft. The steps continue to







which is only 10 inches from point to point, has space enough to work it matters not how close the cylinders (pump and steam) be placed together. In fact, this distance need not be more than 22 inches for any length of stroke. Another point of advantage in this is the facility with which the motion can be reversed; a mere pressure of the finger on the end of the rocker being sufficient to alter its position, and so change that of the valves.

**VAN CONSOLS.**—The recent discovery fully justifies the anticipations of the supporters of this mine. The manager has stated his firm belief that the ore in the 25 fm. level extends for 15 fms. above and 25 fms. below, of the average value of 50l. per fathom. At the depth the discovery is one of the richest made, even in this district. In the adit end a most important feature has presented itself—the presence of a large mass of carbonate of barytes, which is only found associated with the richest deposits of ore. The pile of ore already raised has been pronounced by competent judges to be far above the average value of lead lodes.

**WHEAL JEWELL.**—The five points in operation are producing no less than 10 tons per fathom. The mine generally is opening out in a most encouraging manner, and all practical authorities who have inspected it agree that it will upon development prove of greater value than any mine ever opened out in the Neptune district.

**ECLIPSE.**—Accounts to hand this week by mail from Capt. Trellis, under date Feb. 6, confirm the telegram previously received from him, which was as follows:—"Serious delays by storms—now going well. Smelting silver ores; large quantity on hand. Bluet's vein yielding well. Will forward \$25,000 silver monthly." The mill was still idle, but would in all probability resume work the day after report was written. The prospect of large returns of both gold and silver are of the first order, and no doubt can exist of the Eclipse ranking amongst the best of the group of Californian mines.

**SAN PEDRO (CHILI) COPPER.**—The improving value of copper has caused an increased amount of attention to be directed to the shares of this company, which have been largely dealt in during the week at advancing quotations. The balance-sheets of the late Mr. Sampson Waters show that upon an average return of 6000 quintals of 25 per cent. ore per month, with copper at much less than its present value, the net profits for several years amounted to 50,000l. per annum. The produce of the ore has gradually improved in depth, its average now being from 40 to 50 per cent., and those who have known the mine from the date of its discovery, and acted as managers under the late owner, state that there is no difficulty whatever in returning from 6000 to 10,000 quintals of high produce ore per month. A shipment of 50 per cent. ore, of the value of 7000l., has just been made.

**GOLD RUN HYDRAULIC MINE.**—This mine has cleared \$4000 net profit during the 24 days ending March 10, which is equal to a dividend on the issued capital at the rate of over 33 per cent. per annum. The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and have carried the balance of \$1500 forward towards the formation of a reserve fund. Mr. Raymond, the United States Government Commissioner of Mines, in his official report for 1871 on the mines, mills, and furnaces of the Gold Run Company, says:—"The most extensive claims in the district are those of Brogan and Co., at Indiana Hill, a brief description of which will convey an idea of the character of mining operations here. This company has a large area of ground, exposing a face of hydraulic dirt 340 ft. in height, all of which, except some thin layers of pipe-clay and sand, is pay dirt, with no indication of the proximity of the lower stratum of blue cement. The bank exhibits alternate layers of hydraulic dirt, gravel, sand, and pipe-clay, with an occasional layer of lignite a few inches in thickness, which is found at a depth of from 200 to 240 ft. They run 1000 inches of water per 24 hours through two Hoskins nozzles, 4½ in. diameter each, under a pressure of 290 ft. The Hoskins nozzle is a local invention, and does not materially differ in its operation from those already described. Formerly 500 inches were run, in four streams of 2½ in. in diameter each, requiring a man to each stream. Through these streams water could be effectively thrown more than 100 feet, but the improved nozzles will do execution at 300 feet, dispense with the labour of two men, ensure the safety of human life in case of the banks suddenly caving—which may be always anticipated here from the height of the bank and the softness of the dirt—and will run off 100 per cent. more dirt than the same amount of water run through 2½ in. nozzles. This immense body of water is conducted from the ditch to the distributor in iron pipes 500 feet in length, having a diameter of 27 inches at the discharge-box. The pressure is so great that the strongest distributors, made of cast-iron ¼ in. thick, are required; and these sometimes burst. Messrs. Brogan and Co. will open this ground next season through their new sluice tunnel, 1200 ft. in length. This tunnel, which is 10 ft. above the bed rock at its starting point, and probably 100 at its terminus—the ground getting deeper as it runs back in the hill—will be continued 700 ft. further, until it reaches the back line of their ground."

## THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The undersigned have, by request of many large holders of Erie Railway Stock, undertaken to act as a committee to represent the interests of the European shareholders.

To complete the re-organisation of the Erie Company upon a sound and permanent basis, it is considered desirable to place in the hands of the committee the shares of the company, to be represented by certificates. This will ensure the transfer of a controlling majority of shares to the names of the committee, for the protection of the proprietors, who have heretofore been excluded from any control in the management of the property.

The committee have been advised by cable that the following gentlemen of the highest position of respectability and financial strength have been elected directors, and have taken their seats at the board:—

GEN. JOHN A. DIX, A. S. DIVEN,  
GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, CHARLES DAY,  
H. L. LANSING, W. WATTS SHERMAN,  
S. L. M. BARLOW, H. G. STEBBINS,  
F. N. DRAKE, W. R. TRAVERS.

General Dix has been elected President. W. Watts Sherman (Duncan, Sherman and Co.), treasurer. S. L. M. Barlow, counsel. Messrs. Barlow, Larroque, and McFarland, attorneys. Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, agents in Europe.

The committee earnestly request shareholders to deposit their certificates immediately with them at the offices of Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, who will issue certificates, and as soon as practicable apply for a quotation upon the Stock Exchange. Should any depositor prefer the shares registered in his own name, the committee will have the registration perfected free of expense, receiving the proprietor's price.

Mr. Bischoffsheim, deeming it inconsistent with the position of his firm as agents in Europe for the Erie Railway Company that he should remain on the shareholders' committee, has retired in favour of Mr. Cryder.

Your obedient servants, WILLIAM WETMORE CRYDER,  
EDWARD H. GREEN,  
GILSON HOMAN,  
ALEX. DE LASKI,  
JOHN STEWART.

Offices of the committee:—  
Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E.C., March 15th, 1872.

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With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Mr. Warrington Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Ironworks and Collieries in Yorkshire—Shafts sinking through Water-bearing Strata—Hobbs Hill Mining Company—Mining and Metallurgy—Quicksilver Trade—Mining on the Pacific Coast—Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matters, &c.—Original Correspondence: Mines Inspection Amendment Bill, No. VII.; Coal Industry of Silesia, and the Changes of the Coal Prices during the last year; Variable Expansion Gear for Winding Engines; Legitimate Mining—a Word to Investors (R. Knapp); Can our Deep Cornish Mines be Profitably Worked? (R. Trevellick); Mineralogy of Utah (T. L. Filson); Scientific Mining in England (G. Tabor); Queen Mine (J. W. Dobie); Chontales Gold and Silver Mine (T. Belt); Brazilian Gold Mining Companies, and Captain Treloar; St. John del Rey Mines; Foreign Mining Speculations; What to Select, What to Avoid, No. XIV. (F. W. Mansell); Terras Tin—Private Circulars (Marlborough and Co.); New Wheal Lovell; Mining in Aberystwyth; New Van Mining Company (J. P. Edeane); "Circular Mining" (T. S. Jackson), &c.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 15, 1872.

COPPER.		IRON.	
Best selected . . . . .	92 0 0	Bara Welsh, in London 10 7 6-10 10 0	Per ton.
Tough cake and tile 91 0 0		Ditto, to arrive . . . . .	10 6 - -
Sheathing & sheets . . . . .	94 0 0	Nail rods . . . . .	11 0 - -
Bolts . . . . .	94 0 0	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	
Bottoms . . . . .	96 0 0	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	
Old . . . . .	80 0 0	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	
Burra Burra . . . . .	96 0 0	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	
Wire . . . . .	0 11½ - -	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	
Tubes . . . . .	0 16 - -	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	
BRASS.		STEEL.	
Sheets . . . . .	94. 9½d.	Swed., in kegs (rolled) . . . . .	15 0 - -
Wire . . . . .	9½d. - 9¾d.	Do. (hammered) . . . . .	16 5 6-16 7 4
Tubes . . . . .	10d. - 11d.	Ditto, in faggots . . . . .	17 10 18 0
Yellow Metal Sheathing . . . . .	8½d. -	English, spring . . . . .	18 10 28 0
Sheets . . . . .	7½d. - 7¾d.	Do. patent shot . . . . .	19 0 - -
SPELTER.		LEAD.	
Foreign on the spot £22 5 0-22 10 0		English Pig, com. . . . .	19 7 6 - -
Do. to arrive . . . . .		Ditto, L.B. . . . .	19 10 0 - -
ZINC.		Ditto, W.B. . . . .	21 0 - -
In sheets . . . . .	25 10 0 26 10 0	Ditto, sheet . . . . .	20 15 0 - -
QUICKSILVER (p.bot.)		Ditto, red lead . . . . .	21 0 - -
TIN.		Ditto, white . . . . .	28 10 - 30 0
English blocks . . . . .	£182 0 0-184 0 0	Ditto, patent shot . . . . .	22 5 0 - -
Do. bars (in brls.) . . . . .	183 0 0-185 0 0	Spanish . . . . .	19 0 - -
Do. refined . . . . .	184 0 0 -		
Banca . . . . .	182 0 0 -		
Straits . . . . .	180 0 0 -		
TIN-PLATES.		IRON.	
IX Charcoal, 1st quality . . . . .	1 16 0 1 18 0	Bara Welsh, in London 10 7 6-10 10 0	Per ton.
IX Ditto, 1st quality 2 . . . . .	2 0 2 4 0	Ditto, to arrive . . . . .	10 6 - -
IX Ditto, 2d quality . . . . .	1 14 0 1 16 0	Nail rods . . . . .	11 0 - -
IX Ditto, 2d quality 2 . . . . .	2 0 2 2 0	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	
IX Coke . . . . .	1 12 6 -	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	
IX Ditto . . . . .	1 18 6 -	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	
Canada plates, p. ton . . . . .	16 0 0 -	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	
Ditto, at works . . . . .	15 0 0 -	Do. mild, in London 10 0 - -	

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Terms plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

**REMARKS.**—Great activity in some of the most important branches of the metal trade, and general steadiness in all, has been the order of the day throughout the past week. Looking back upon the experience of the past five or six weeks, there seems to have been really no adequate reason for the Alabama question ever to have assumed the importance which it attained, but it is of little use to moralise and to be wise after the event; the fact remains the same, that the Alabama question did entirely upset the even tenor of our markets, and stayed the onward progress of events which it had been our pleasing duty, during the early weeks of the new year, to record. It was not until after our issue a week ago that confidence became fully restored; but the transactions of the week are of so extended a character, and in some instances at such rapidly advancing prices, that we trust there may not be a relapse as sudden as has been the case. The cause for such relapse is not, we believe, to be found in any unusual inflation for statistics to show that stocks generally are moderate, and that demand for consumption is on the increase, but rather from spasmodic action, such as has lately taken place, which possibly, occurring again, might once more temporarily arrest the onward progress.

**COPPER.**—The slightly improved tone noted in our article last week has culminated in a very considerable rise in the price of foreign. The cash price for Chili was then 82l. 10s. to 83l., while to-day transactions have taken place at 87l. cash, and 88l. 10s. six weeks prompt. The principal holders decline to realise even at these prices, and as the demand seems to be becoming general prices next week may probably be higher still. The home trade is better, both in Birmingham and other districts. Several orders have been given out for India, which is a most encouraging feature, on account of the determination of Indian buyers up to this time to keep out of the market. So protracted a period has elapsed since copper has been exported on any large scale to India, that the stocks there cannot be large, and when the demand becomes at all general it is likely to prove large, and the difficulty in this case will be not to obtain buyers, but to find the supply required to meet the demand. The continental trade is good, and, indeed, in all quarters the desponding tone which has lately prevailed has given place to sanguine expectations with regard to the future. Chill charters for the first fortnight in February were only 1600 tons. Shipments during this year seem to be taken short supplies throughout the same, and as stocks in Valparaiso have now been accumulated to some 4000 to 5000 tons only, or about half what they were said to be only a few weeks ago, and the stocks in England, France, and America are also about 50 per cent. less than they were at this time last year; the future of this metal, so far as statistics may be a criterion, looks very favourable. The principal business transacted as yet has been in Chili bars; English has also to some extent participated in the general improvement, and holders are less disposed to accept rates previously quoted, anticipating, as they do, that higher rates will rule shortly. Yellow Metal is in better demand, and prices are at least ¼ to ½ better than they were a week ago.

**IRON.**—The iron market has been seriously affected during the week by the disturbances in the coal districts. The masters have averted a threatened strike, which would certainly otherwise have taken effect this day, by conceding the demands of the men. These demands result in raising the price of coal and of iron also. The scarcity of raw material, both coal and iron, necessitates a limitation to the manufacture of pig, and as these difficulties seem to be rather on the increase than otherwise, owing to the repeated concessions upon the question of short hours of labour, prices seem likely still further to advance. Ironstone is scarce, and notwithstanding the efforts made to obtain it and stimulate production the supply is quite inadequate to the demand. The effect of all this upon the Scotch pig iron market, delivered in London, so that the current prices there prohibit any business in Silesian spelter. In sheet zinc it has lately only been possible to sell to England at very low prices, leaving hardly any margin for profit, while in Germany no reduction has as yet been found necessary, and it has remained at the highest price obtained within many years, nor is it expected that spelter will ever go much lower again here for any length of time, as the higher wages and coal prices, as well as the inferior quality of the calamine now obtained in comparison with former years, have raised the cost of production considerably.

**STEEL.**—The market has been very good, the home trade satisfactory, and prices well supported. Higher rates are more likely to be paid than that sellers should make concessions. Sheet lead, 20l. 15s.; L.B. 19l. 10s. Zinc, London rolled, has been sold at 25l. to 25l. 2s. 6d.

**SPELTER.**—The market has improved for Silesian, and prices have changed hands at full and rather higher prices. Spot, 22l. 5s. to 22l. 10s.; English lead, 15l. to 16l.

**QUICKSILVER.**—A fair business is being done at 10l. per bottle. Sellers very firm.

**TIN-PLATES** are very strong, a very good demand for both coals and charcoal exists, and prices are still advancing.

**STEEL** is rising in value. Swedish keg cannot now be purchased to come forward under 16l. 5s. to 16l. 10s., and there is no stock in London. The value of faggots is 20s. to 40s. per ton more. Good demand for English, at full prices.

**TIN.**—In English an official rise of 2l. per ton has taken place since our last report, but it is difficult, if not impossible, to buy at official rates, as sellers are looking for a further rise of at least 2l. or 3l. per ton. The position of this metal has been greatly strengthened by the announcement of the spring sale of Banca tin in Holland, the quantity to be offered for sale being only from 52,000 to 53,000 slabs; the price quoted there is 90 fl. Straits tin at once responded to this new feature of the market, for it was expected that the quantity of Banca to be put upon the market would be larger. Straits, quoted by us last week at 145l. cash, and 142l. for six months' delivery, has been since sold at 147l., and the market closes today, sellers' quotations, 150l. cash.

**ZINC TRADE.**—Our Correspondent (Breslau, March 9) writes:—In spite of the unfavourable reports from England the price of Spelter has remained firm here, although during the last few days very few transactions have taken place. It is reported that during the last few days a sale has been made at about 22l. 10s. per ton, delivered in London, so that the current prices there prohibit any business in Silesian spelter. In sheet zinc it has lately only been possible to sell to England at very low prices, leaving hardly any margin for profit, while in Germany no reduction has as yet been found necessary, and it has remained at the highest price obtained within many years, nor is it expected that spelter will ever go much lower again here for any length of time, as the higher wages and coal prices, as well as the inferior quality of the calamine now obtained in comparison with former years, have raised the cost of production considerably.

considerably. Many foundries have been put out of work, and the diminution in the production of spelter has exceeded by far the quantity expected. It was thought that it would be about 20,000 cwts. less during the last year; but after the statistics have been collected, it has been found that in 1870 the production of spelter amounted to 730,361 cwts., and in 1871 only to 539,301 cwts.—a difference of 191,060 cwts., or 14 per cent.

**IRON TRADE.**—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Pig iron has advanced considerably in Glasgow this week. The price on the Glasgow Exchange this day is 89s. 1½d. one month and 88s. 3d. cash; here the price is 88s. 6d. cash and 89s. one month—showing an established advance during the week of 6s. per ton. Both markets look healthy, and higher prices are looked for. Shipments continue favourable both at Glasgow and Middlesbrough. Our market continues steady for all kinds of iron. Ship-plates, hoops, nail-roads, sheet-iron, and ordinary bars are in active demand, and a good general business has been done in these sorts this week. Concessions this week have been made in the colliers by the coalmasters, which advances the price of coal in the district 1s. per ton. This state of things tends towards higher values for finished iron. Pig-iron is constantly increasing in value, and the Staffordshire manufacturers frequently refuse orders at present rates.—Cannon-street, London, March 15.

**THE TIN TRADE.**—Messrs. Van Houten and Ebeling (Rotterdam, March 13) write:—The Dutch Trading Company has this day fixed the spring sale of Banca and Billiton tin to take place in Rotterdam, on April 11, 1872, when 28,800 slabs Banca and 2600 slabs Billiton will be brought forward for sale of 100 slabs. The directors further give notice that no tin will be brought to the market by them before the autumn sale this year; also that till this period no Government sales of Banca tin will take place in the Dutch East Indies, and that no shipments of this metal will take place from the Dutch East Indies to China for Government account. The above engagement does not apply to tin belonging to other parties. The catalogues with the conditions of the sale will be issued in due time.

**TRADING COMPANY'S SALES DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.**

Year.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1862	65½ fl.	74½ fl.	70½ fl.
1863	67	80	73½
1864	66	73	69½
1865	64	69	66½
1866	44½	67½	56

Average price of the ten years, 65 fl.

1862—June 25 . . . . . 155,193 slabs, sold at 67½ fl.  
1863—June 24 . . . . . 119,092 " " 76  
1864—June 29 . . . . . 146,921 " " 61½  
1865—June 29 . . . . . 169,237 " " 55  
1866—March 22 . . . . . 111,746 " " 48  
1867—Sept. 28 . . . . . 109,559 " " 48  
1868—March 28 . . . . . 70,044 " " 54  
1869—Sept. 26 . . . . . 71,476 " " 54½  
1870—March 28 . . . . . 51,069 slabs, of which 10,600 were sold at 55 fl., the remainder withdrawn.  
June 18 . . . . . 40,489 " " by private tender, of which 2500 were sold, at 55-55 fl., the remainder withdrawn.  
1868—Sept. 30 . . . . . 91,108 " " all sold, viz.—89,587 Banca, 54½ fl., 1,521 Billiton, 54 fl., 49,447 Banca, 52½ fl., 740 Billiton, 82-84½ fl.  
1869—Oct. 1 . . . . . 62,727 " " 61,533 Banca, 74 fl., 1,094 Billiton, 74-74½ fl.  
1870—March 31 . . . . . 78,551 " " 76,862 Banca, 72½ fl., 1,691 Billiton, 72½-73½ fl.  
1871—Oct. 7 . . . . . 80,064 " " " 76-80-100  
March 30 . . . . . 80,791 " " " 75  
Sept. 28 . . . . . 85,208 " " 89,217 Banca, 78-80-100, 2,061 Billiton, 78½-79½ fl.

**EXTREME PRICES IN THE COURSE OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.**

Year.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1862	65½ fl.	74½ fl.	70½ fl.
1863	67	80	73½
1864	66	73	69½
1865	64	69	66½
1866	44½	67½	56

**COPPER.**—Messrs. James and Shakespeare—Furnace material is scarce; one cargo of regulus to arrive has sold at 16s. 9d., but 17s. has since been refused for a parcel on the spot, and we doubt whether any important quantity could be secured except at 17s. 6d. per unit. There arose a rise since Friday last of about 2l. per ton, and several thousand tons have changed hands at intermediate rates. The sales were chiefly to arrive, or with extended prompt, owing to the scarcity of available spot parcel, but the movement began by purchases of all the cash lots offering on reasonable terms. By the advice to hand yesterday from Cullin, and dated 2d. ult., it appears that the report of an error in the stocks there (to which we alluded in our Circular of 1-11-72), is actually the case, and the letters confirm the fact that they were over-estimated by fully 3500 tons. In addition to this, it would seem that the produce of regulus had fallen off during the previous three months, thereby necessitating purchases by the Lota and Guayaquil smelting companies of about 30,000 tons of copper in that form, and which quantity absorbed all the available stocks; the consequence of this operation is that shipments of furnace material will be short for some time to come, and metal that might have come in regulus to this country will now be delayed for about two months, and then be sent over in the shape of bars or ingots. The news, of which we have just given an epitome, has further strengthened the market, and we close with strong demand at a trifle below full rates. Australian has participated in the improvement, and largesales have been made during the present week from 92l. 10s. to 95l. cash, for Warram and Banca cake; 93l. 10s. to 97l. being paid for parcels with various extensions prompt. English is likewise in better demand, and there is now but little available in raw sorts at a reduction from the full official rates—91l. for tough, 93l. for selected.

**TIN.**—English has advanced in sympathy with foreign, and is now 6s. per cwt. above last week's quotations. Straits has risen since 8th inst. about 6s. per cwt. Sales during the week have amounted to about 200 tons, at prices ranging from 143s. 6d. to 150s. per cwt., both for cash and arrival, and the market closed yesterday with every indication of a further rise in value. Banca likewise firmer, and there is scarcely any to be obtained under 152s. in warehouse here; in Holland the quotation is 90 fl. On Wednesday the Dutch Trading Company declared, for their sale on 11th proximo, 55,400 slabs, comprising 52,800 slabs of Banca, 2600 Billiton, the smallness of which quantity has no doubt been the chief cause of the improvement.

The settlement of a heavy fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week has somewhat interfered with business, but a further advance in the price of tin has made the market generally more buoyant, and a few of the prominent tin mines have had a considerable advance. There is an impression abroad that tin will soon reach 100l. per ton, and this may in some measure account for the great and increasing demand for tin mines. Copper also, it is thought, will have an advance in price very shortly.

The mines mostly in demand this week have been New Treleigh, New Rosewarne, Old Bottle Hill, East Basset, Van Consols, Pennerley, Tankerville, East Basset, Tincoff, West Basset, Wheal Lucy, West Lucy, West Tankerville, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), North Rosewarne, East Lovell, Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, Bog, Eberhardt, Aurora, and a few others.

Van Consols have advanced to 6½; the 26, west of Little's shaft, is reported worth 40l. per fathom. A rise in back of this level is worth 45l. per fathom. The drive is still passing over a good lode of ore, estimated at 50l. per fm. East Van shares have advanced to 84, 94. New Rosewarne have risen this week from 16 to 40, 50; the mine is in 1000 shares of 4l. paid, and was introduced about the same time as Treleigh Wood, and by the same parties. In the 88 stope the lode is now worth 50l. per fathom for tin; the end in the 46, west of Poole's, is worth 25l. Prince of Wales, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; the 65 east is yielding good work for tin; the 77 west is worth 20l. per fathom for copper. West Godolphin, 1½ to 2½; Bog, 2½ to 2½; Bronfloy, 80 to 90; Carn Brea, 142½ to 147½.

New Pembroke, 40 to 44; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on the four months' working of 992l., and a dividend of 3s. per share was paid, leaving 202l. in hand. Penarves United, 42½ to 46; at the meeting here the accounts were made to show a profit on four months' working of 595l., and a dividend of 2l. per share (512l.) was declared. The costs, however, were charged up to October, and the tin credited to the day of meeting. Credit also is taken as an asset for 6003l. costs paid. The amount due to merchants is 3326l. The mine itself is looking well, and it is to be regretted that the accounts should be allowed to remain in their present form. The various points of operation in this mine are valued in the aggregate at 341l. per fathom. Polbreen, 8 to 8½; West Polbreen, 3½ to 3½. Hobbs Hill, 30s. to 35s.; a call of 1000l. we understand, has been made to erect and put in order more stamps, and it is expected the mine will then yield good profits.

Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 23s. to 25s.; at the meeting here there was a profit on the three months' working of 337l., and 111l. against the company. The tin sold during the quarter (22 tons) realised 1916l. East Pool, 17½ to 18; the accounts presented showed a profit on the two months' working of 807l., and a dividend of 800l., or 2s. 6d. per share, was declared. The liabilities of the mine, including the "suspension account" to which we have often alluded, amount, it is said, to 6372l., against which there is a balance at the bank of 1627l., and other assets.

West Lucy, 3½ to 3½; Herodafot, 36 to 38; Marke Valley, 4 to 4½; Nanjiles, 1½ to 1½; New Lovell, 2½ to 2½; North Lovell, 4½ to 4½; North Rosewarne, 7 to 8; Old Bottle Hill, 14 to 16; Parys Mountain, 2½ to 3; Penhall, 4 to 4½; Pennerley, 4½ to 4½; Perkins Beach, 1½ to 1½; Plymington, 1½ to 1½



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## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be kept on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**MINING IN CALIFORNIA.**—The letter from San Francisco (Feb. 18) on English Capitalists and North American Gravel Claims cannot be published. The shareholders in the North American Mine must soon have an opportunity of forming an opinion of their own as to the value of their property—in the shape of dividends or otherwise. Whether it was purchased of the owners by Messrs. Morgan and Davies for \$120,000, and sold in London by Mr. Henry Hughes for \$400,000, or not, can be of little interest to the shareholders unless the particulars be placed before them in an authorised form, and for an especial purpose. If the company proves successful, the shareholders will care little as to Mr. Boyer's report being unfavourable, or that from Mr. McLane, of Sweetland Creek, being favourable, as explained. Our correspondent concludes—"I would advise all English capitalists when they are about to purchase to send out a man accompanied by a director, who should never let him go out of sight or hearing."

**PARTNERSHIP LAW.**—"T. W." (Chorley).—One of the best sketches of the law of private partnership is that contained in the shilling manual on the subject, published by Mr. Edingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, London. The Limited Partner Act of 1865, and the several limited liability companies' Acts can be obtained of the Queen's Printer. The cost of all the Acts will be about 6s. They should be ordered through a local bookseller.

**THE BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANIES.**—I cordially echo the sentiments of the shareholder in the Brazilian mines who wrote in last week's Journal, and I trust some effort will be made at the approaching meetings to put matters on a different footing.—A. M.

Received—"Miner" (Utah)—"E. W. B."—"A Victim"—"M." (Truro)—"A Reader"—"Investor"—"T. M." (Rushdon).

## THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 16, 1872.

### CO-OPERATION IN COLLIERIES.

The Mining Journal has availed itself of every suitable occasion for expressing its sympathy with all movements which contemplate the closer assimilation of the interests of capital and labour in the working of the collieries of the United Kingdom. From time to time we have drawn attention to the success of the efforts in this direction of Messrs. BRIGGS, and of other employers who have followed their example. That success has enabled the colliers who have the good fortune to be in the employment of Messrs. BRIGGS to add to their ordinary wage earnings, in some years no less than 7½ per cent. Messrs. BRIGGS have been confident of the success of their scheme from its very commencement. Nor, as may be imagined from what we have just said, has their confidence been misplaced. The report from Derbyshire and Yorkshire, which we published last week, makes known that the present prosperous state of the coal trade has induced Messrs. H. BRIGGS and SONS to take the necessary steps for considerably increasing their present large and profitable business. These steps embrace the augmenting of their capital by the creation of 5000 additional shares, of 15s. each; the empowering of the directors to offer 1000 of the shares to the present shareholders at a premium of 3s. 10s. per share, and to call up on capital account ten guineas per share on the 1000 when and as they may deem desirable. Of these 5000 new shares a number not exceeding 500 is to be reserved for issue to employees of the company. The remaining 3500 are to be kept in reserve until a meeting of the shareholders shall determine the periods and terms of their use. At the meeting at which this scheme was broached the report tells us that a considerable number of workmen were present; and every one of them was qualified to vote, for they were shareholders, although they were in the receipt of weekly wages. The very prosperity of the concern has led to the raising of additional capital. Mr. CURRER BRIGGS, who was the chairman of the meeting, explained that they asked for more money to enable them to get an increased quantity of coal, and thus to make hay while the sun shone. We do not wonder that the resolutions which legalised the increase of the capital were accepted. The views upon the project entertained by capitalists are patent in the fact that although 70s. would be a fair premium upon the 15s. shares, yet that the original shares, the holders of which would be entitled to purchase the new scrip, had risen in the market since the new intention of the company had been made known.

The day, for which many of the colliers of what it is now customary to call the advanced school, have been so long looking, seems to have arrived when we can record that such a meeting as that which we have just described has been held, and that working colliers in receipt of weekly wages have been present in considerable numbers, taking their place side by side with capitalists pure and simple, as shareholders in one and the same undertaking, and in connection with which their weekly wages have been earned. Messrs. BRIGGS have not only expressed their confidence in the success of their co-partnership arrangements; they have publicly declared that whilst they would welcome either conciliation or arbitration, yet that the really sound means of preventing that for which either the one or the other would be called into existence was to give the men such an interest in the undertakings with which they might be associated as to make them virtually shareholders in the concern. To that arrangement Messrs. BRIGGS have expressed their opinion that capitalists as well unconnected with collieries as in connection with them must ultimately come. Are not Messrs. BRIGGS' views nearer realisation than many persons who are now sorely tried by the difficulty of enabling capital and labour to work amicably together disposed to imagine? A short paragraph in the report of our Monmouth and South Wales correspondent, published in the Journal on the 24th ult., records what our correspondent terms "a rather novel course," in the Rhondda Valley. The novel course to which reference is here made is the adoption by the Cardiff and Merthyr Steam Coal Company (Limited) of much of Messrs. BRIGGS' plan. The Cardiff and Merthyr Steam Coal Company is a comparatively new concern. They have, however, determined to adopt the principle of which we are speaking in working their new colliery at Blaenrhondda, and they called a meeting at Pontypridd to lay it before the colliers of the district, and expressed their readiness to receive applications from about 150 good men of respectable character.

It is correctly observed that the new partners are not asked to subscribe any of the capital; they are to be entitled to a fair share of the profits after providing for a fixed rate of depreciation and interest; and they are subject to loss only in a very restricted sense, and one that does not imply that their normal rate of remuneration can be interfered with. The bonus which is secured to the men in case of a profit being realised over and above the amount necessary for interest on capital and depreciation of plant is a recognition of the claim to share in the prosperity of the undertaking, while there is no corresponding risk of having to bear a portion of the possible losses. The only approach to the formation of a partnership extending to losses is a provision in one of the rules to the effect that should the amount of bonus payable in any one year to the men exceed 10 per cent. on their wages, the employers shall have power to set aside a portion of it for the purposes of a reserve fund, to meet possible losses in future years. As it is stipulated that they shall add to the sum thus set aside an equal amount out of their own pockets, and as it is also provided that should this reserve fund become at any time larger than is deemed necessary for purposes of financial safety, it is then to be divided equally between the company and their men, it is evident that there is no inducement to withdraw a larger amount from the bonus than can fairly be considered requisite to meet the possible necessities of the future. It is also apparent that the partnership of the men in regard to the share they are to bear in losses consists simply in a liability to forfeit their share of the clear profits when that share exceeds 10 per cent.

Fairly the proprietors expect that for the many advantages which they offer the men they shall in return get constant work, with only very few holiday Mondays; a superior class of men, and with them consequent care which will tend very materially to reduce the lia-

bility to explosions. To show that, in the language of Mr. F. W. HARRIS, one of the chief proprietors of the company, the men are not being "humbugged," the directors have laid their scheme before Mr. MUNDELLA, the member for Sheffield, and Mr. T. HUGHES, the member for Frome. The former has consented to act as scrutineer of the accounts, and to certify that the distribution of profits is made according to the terms of the contract, and the latter has consented to act as arbitrator whenever his services in that capacity may be needed. Mr. MUNDELLA, in communicating with Mr. HARRIS, says—"I have examined with much care and interest the rules and conditions of the Blaenrhondda Colliery, and I congratulate you and your colleagues of the Cardiff-Merthyr Steam Coal Company on the adoption of a system which I believe will prove beneficial to employers and employed. These new conditions, whilst securing for the company the hearty co-operation and goodwill of the employers, and the consent of the ablest and steadiest men, will also secure for the workmen the full average wages of the district, the advantage of weekly payments, and, in addition, an equal share on profits on working, after allowing a fair rate for interest on capital and depreciation. Thus every man will be interested with the proprietors in the safe and economical working of the mine, that every shilling saved will be something towards bonus, and in case of disputes arising a ready and efficient means of arbitration is provided. The scheme is excellent; the conditions not only equitable but liberal. I am satisfied that your company will never have cause to regret this departure from the old system. For my own part I shall endeavour to discharge my duties with strict justice and impartiality; and I hope every year will unceasingly demonstrate the advantage and success of capital and labour working in sympathy and co-operation."

May we not encourage the hope that this is the beginning of a state of things in South Wales which will become so general as to make disputes between colliery proprietors and colliers a thing of the past in the Principality, and that what has already been done in this direction both in England and Wales will soon be extensively imitated the kingdom over?

### THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE—No. I.

It is the object of this and the following articles to trace briefly and succinctly from its earliest beginnings up to the present time the great staple industry of Scotland. One does not require to be a very old man to remember the time when the greatest source of wealth that Scotland can now boast of was a comparatively obscure and insignificant trade, employing at the most only a few hundred hands. Now it is a gigantic and ever-growing industry, with ramifications stretching out in every direction. Its progress at the present time is quite unique. It is expanding and developing in a greater ratio than at any former period in its history. New works and extensions of old works are springing up in all directions, and the pig-iron market may be said to be the arbiter of commercial destinies of the nation.

It was not until the year 1806 that the blackband ironstone measures of Scotland were discovered. Previous to that time it was believed by mineralogists that in the coal measures of the country there were two different kinds of ironstone that might be turned to good account, but only one description, and that the least valuable, was used until the time we have mentioned. The merits of blackband ironstone were first brought to light by Mr. David Mushet, the manager of Calder Ironworks. He found the metals cropping out by the side of a small burn to the west of Coatdyke, and here he carried on a series of experiments until he had satisfied himself that the blackband was a far richer and more valuable mineral than any that had yet been extracted from the bowels of the earth for a similar purpose. This may be said to have been the starting point of the Scotch iron trade. The Carron Works had, it is true, been carried on since the year 1760, but then they laboured under the obvious disadvantage of only having one quality of ironstone to work upon, and that was the inferior argillaceous or clayband. As might have been expected, the discovery of the value of the blackband ironstone gave an impetus to the iron trade in Scotland, raising it from the position of an unimportant and very subordinate industry to its present gigantic dimensions. But, as the Scotch are proverbially cautious, it took a long time to induce them to go in for a comparatively new trade. The results of this particular branch of manufacture were not then so certain as they have since become, and the capitalists of the country preferred to stick by their farms, or their looms, until they were offered better and more substantial inducements. Hence it was that in the year 1830 there were only seven blast-furnaces in all Scotland, and of this number one was out of blast. The only pig-iron works then in existence were Calder, with four furnaces; Chapel-hall, with two furnaces; and Gartsherrie, with one furnace. At the present date there are 126 furnaces in blast, and 28 out of blast, making a grand total of 154 furnaces in Scotland. The production of pig-iron has increased in a corresponding ratio. In 1830 the total production of pig-iron was 10,000 tons, and the total value was 50,000l.; while last year the total production was 1,100,000 tons, representing an aggregate value of upwards of 3,000,000l. The average price per ton in 1830 was 100s. From this figure it has fluctuated in the most extraordinary manner—at one time (in 1848) touching 40s. 6d., and at another (in 1851) reaching as high as 116s., until it now stands at 80s. per ton, the latter being the highest average since the year 1845.

It may be well if we explain in reference to blackband ironstone that it is found in seams or bands in well-defined positions in the coal measures. Sometimes the seam is so thin as to be quite unworkable, at other times it is absent altogether. Now the coaly element is so predominant that its metallic value is next to nothing; then it is found with a very small per centage of coal, and in tolerably thick seams. Chemically considered, blackband is a carbonate of iron laminated with coal, and it leaves when calcined a metallic coke, containing from 50 to 70 per cent. of metallic iron. When it contains more than 20 per cent. of coal it is of little value unless mixed with clayband, which uses up the excess of coal. Although, as we have already indicated, it was only worked to a limited extent after its discovery, the Calder and Clyde ironworks alone making use of it for some years, it ultimately became the principal source of supply. Fields of blackband ironstone extend from Langloan in the west, to Arden in the east. The deposits are very irregular in breadth, and the depth extends from 30 to 130 fms. The deepest point is reached on the western boundary; but on the east, west, and south the ironstone is replaced by coal. As for the Scotch clayband, we may explain that it is found in seams and bands, or nodules throughout the whole of the measures, but it is most plentiful in the lower part of the section. Clayband contains from 30 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron. Before being melted it has to be mixed with coal, and calcined in kilns or large heaps, to drive off the carbonic acid gas, sulphur, and other impurities. Another seam of ironstone, called the "slaty-band" is of more recent discovery. Its position is said to be 100 fms. under the blackband, and from the results obtained in putting down bores, a belief obtains that it exists all under the blackband. Hitherto, however, the supplies of mineral have been so ample that it has not been found necessary to sink to this depth.

We have said that the supplies of blackband have hitherto been ample. There is a great deal of truth in this statement, and yet it has a tendency to mislead. The fact is that the supply hitherto has been sufficient for all the requirements of the local manufacturers of pig-iron, and it may be said to be so still. But there is a famine looming in the distance. Some of the richest and most prolific fields have been quite exhausted, and hence the Glasgow Iron Company, the Shotts Iron Company, the Gartsherrie Iron Company, and other firms have had to make arrangements for procuring a supply from other sources, either by opening up entirely new fields or by importing ores from Spain. A line of steamers is just about to be commenced on the Clyde for carrying on the latter trade, and one of our leading shipbuilders, Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, of Point-house, has several large steamers on hand for the new company. The iron-fields now being worked lie chiefly in the direction of Denny and Kilsyth on the north; Bathgate, Shotts, and the country lying farther east, in the same direction; and on the west there is Fossil, Skelrigg, &c. It is calculated, however, that in the course of the next 20 or 30 years, supposing that the consumption continues to increase in anything like the ratio of the last 10 years, the mineral known as blackband will be so scarce as to be almost beyond working at a profit. A mining engineer of some experience has calculated that the position of the slaty renders it perfectly workable, and calculating the extent to which this deposit prevails (so far as is yet known), at 11 square geographical miles, 12-in. thick, the quantity will not be less than 13,500,000 tons of ironstone, calcined and ready for the furnaces, which, yielding 64 per cent. of iron, would produce 7,000,000 tons of

pig-iron for the market. The blackband seam, which was the chief source of supply for many years, extended over an area of some 4000 acres, lying in what is usually termed the Clyde Basin.

The discovery of the "Mushet blackband," to which we have already referred, had far less to do (so far as immediate results can enable us to judge) with the ultimate development of the Scotch iron trade than the introduction of hot-blast by Mr. J. B. Neilson. The revolution effected by this process was radical and complete. It enabled the furnaces to produce more than double their former production per shift. The relative proportions of coal, ironstone, limestone, and dross required in the manufacture of Scotch pig-iron, taking the year 1830 as an example, has been estimated as follows:—Coal, 100,000 tons; ironstone, 18,000 tons; limestone, 5000 tons, which, with 10,000 tons of dross for blast-engines, gives a total of 133,000 tons required in the produce of 10,000 tons of pig-iron on the cold-blast principle. Comparing this with 1861, when the hot-blast system was universal, we find an enormous economy, the proportions for the latter year being as follows:—Coal, 962,500 tons; ironstone, 673,750 tons; limestone, 154,000 tons; dross for heating and blast engines, 288,750 tons; making a total of 2,079,000 tons, used in the produce of 885,000 tons of pig-iron. The weight of atmospheric air consumed in blast for the furnaces is estimated at 172,720 cubic feet for each ton of pig-iron.

In our next article we shall describe at length the Gartsherrie iron-works, which are the largest of their kind in Scotland.

### BRITISH RAILWAY IRON IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The demand for British railway iron in the leading South American States—Brazil, Peru, and Chili—appears to be tolerably good at the present juncture, the exports in that direction in the first two months of this year having been as follows:—

Month.	Brazil.	Peru.	Chili.	Total.
January .....	Tons 2117	6777	.....	8,894
February .....	1239	1192	158	2,589
Total .....	3356	7969	158	11,483

These figures compare as follows with the exports of British railway iron in the same direction in the first two months of 1871 and 1870:

	Brazil.	Peru.	Chili.	Total.
1870 .....	Tons 1660	2890	4089	8,639
1871 .....	2508	408	250	3,164
1872 .....	3356	7969	158	11,483

While we have thus been sending rather less of our railway iron to Chili of late, we have been doing more with Brazil and Peru. In all parts of the three countries named there are signs of intelligent energy and material progress. Thus the Visconde DE BARBACENA has obtained an extension of time for one year, dating from April 20, 1872, for the organisation of a company for the working of the coal fields of Passa Dous, in the province of Santa Catharina, in Brazil. In the Brazilian province of San Paulo a line of railway, constructed with native capital from Jundiaby to Itu, is nearly completed. The gauge is about 40 in., and the cost will be from 17,000l. to 18,000l. per league, including all expenses. The President of Rio de Janeiro has contracted for making and working a narrow gauge line from Vassouras to the Mendes station of the Dom Pedro Segundo Railway. The General Government of Brazil has been taking measures for the realisation of a project for the construction of a railway from an eastern port to the distant province of Matto Grosso. The length of the proposed line will be 650 miles, and it will run through a vast and productive territory. The line will possess considerable importance, as it will provide a ready means of communication with Matto Grosso, independently of fluvial access by way of the River Plate. The Baron de Maua is said to be one of the parties interested in the project, and this is a fact calculated to accelerate its realisation. In the Argentine Republic the new works of the Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway are making rapid progress, and it is expected that the line will be open to Quilmes in about two months. The Government Inspector has also examined and passed a branch of the Great Southern Railway of Buenos Ayres from Ranchos to the Salado. A meeting of representatives of the various railways terminating at Buenos Ayres has been held for the discussion of plans for a great central station at that city. In Peru, a country to which heavy deliveries of British railway iron have been made of late, rapid progress is being made with the railways which Mr. MEIGGS, an energetic American contractor, has on hand. On the line from Arequipa to Puno 106 miles have, as Mr. MEIGGS terms it, been already "ironed," or are ready for track-laying, although some heavy cuttings and embankments occur. A great viaduct at Arequipa, 1580 ft. in length, will also be shortly ready for the passage of trains, and the whole line to Puno is expected to be completed within 20 months from the current date. Upon the line from Callao to the Oroya Pass about 68 miles of embankments and cuttings are now completed. A locomotive runs daily from San Bartolome, and work between this latter point and Matucama is being actively pushed forward. Upon this latter section, however, there are five tunnels, a viaduct which will, perhaps, be the highest in the world (since its central pier will be 252 English feet in height), and two bridges of considerable extent, so that it is not expected that the permanent way will be laid to Matucama for at least another year, and perhaps even a longer period. On a line from Pacamayo to Cajamarca the embankments and cuttings are now completed for a length of 43 miles; 8 miles have been "ironed," and track-laying is progressing at the rate of 8 miles monthly. This line is completed as far as Guadalupe, and when a bridge 800 ft. in length arrives, and is placed over the river at that point, track-laying will proceed with redoubled rapidity, so that communication by railway will be established with Guadalupe in July. On another line, from Ilo to Moquegua, about 44 miles of cuttings and embankments have been completed, and a large extent of permanent way has been laid; this line is expected to be equipped and opened for traffic in July or August.

Locomotives, materials, and rolling stock are arriving as fast as the ultimate results of these lines it is clear that they must absorb for some time considerable quantities of the products of the British iron and mechanical trades.

**THE OLD PARK WORKS, SHROPSHIRE.**—These works have changed hands. Mr. BULLOCK and a number of Manchester gentlemen have bought them, it is understood. A new furnace is in course of erection between them and the railway, in connection with a new work in which Mr. DAVIES has an interest.

**IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.**—The annual general meeting of this institution, at present presided over by Mr. Henry Bessemer, has been fixed for Tuesday, March 19, and two following days, and will be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. The programme is at present limited, as regards papers, to one communication on the Newport Puddling Furnace, by Mr. Jeremiah Head; and further communications from the committee who were appointed to report upon Mechanical Puddling, and from Danks's Rotary Puddling-Furnace Commissioners; but as it is stated that other communications are expected, it may be hoped that the detailed programme promised by the commencement of the meeting will be more extensive. As invitations to attend this meeting have been issued to the leading continental and American ironmasters, some benefit may be anticipated from the opportunity afforded for an interchange of opinions upon matters connected with the metallurgy of iron; but, perhaps, the most interesting feature in connection with the meeting will be the presentation, which it is arranged shall take place at the conclusion of the ordinary business (adoption of accounts, election of officers, &c.) A portrait of the first President—the Duke of Devonshire—is to be presented to the institute by the subscribers to the Devonshire Commemoration Fund.

**IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-BOILERS.**—At the Manchester Steam Users' Association annual meeting, on Tuesday, Sir W. FAIRBAIRN made a very interesting and important speech with reference to improvements in the construction of steam-boilers. Sir WILLIAM reviewed the advance that has been made in the resisting power of boilers, and the consequent economy of fuel, and said that he is now engaged in experiments with a view to determine that which of all others was the most important question—that a steam user was as safe, or safer, in working steam at 150 lbs. pressure on the square inch than he was in working it at 60 lbs. "All that they had to do,



working steam at 150 lbs. or 200 lbs. to the square inch, was to have something sufficiently strong to contain it." It appears that Sir WILLIAM has a boiler at work of 88-horse power, which has been erected by hydraulic pressure at 400 lbs. to the square inch, and he firmly believed it would have stood double that pressure if the pumps and gauges had been equal to the task." He was quite satisfied that the time would come when they would not only work that high steam at great advantage, but also reduce the expense of the construction of steam-engines. The time, indeed, was not far distant when manufacturers would turn out their goods at a reduction of one-half, or probably more, upon the present cost.

**COPPER ORE REDUCTION BY THE WET WAY.**—Large copper works, for the application of the humid process of extraction, which is something novel for America, are at present in course of erection for the Phoenixville Copper Company, at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, under the superintendence of Mr. GYBON SPILSBURY, of New York. The present capacity will be for 500 tons of ore per month, but they will shortly be extended. It is intended to work all the low grade ore of the region, and especially a large deposit of sand and clay, only found at "Jones's Mine," in the locality, and which contains on the average 6 per cent. of copper. The plans designed by Mr. SPILSBURY are adapted to the ordinary humid process employed in Germany in England, but certain modifications have been made to render it applicable to the ores to be operated upon. As soon as the works are completed we are promised full details of the process.

**THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.**—The exports of coal and coke from the United Kingdom have presented a considerable further increase this year. The exports of February were 915,282 tons, against 718,417 tons in February, 1871, and 653,309 tons in February, 1870. The shipments to France appear to have regained all their old importance, the movement in that direction having been 253,652 tons in February, against 154,913 tons in February, 1871, and 189,425 tons in February, 1870. The aggregate exports in the two months ending Feb. 28, this year, were 1,757,610 tons, against 1,278,107 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 1,411,923 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. In these totals France figured for 507,282 tons, 400,590 tons, and 380,704 tons respectively. The exports have increased this year to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, and British India; but they have decreased to Brazil. The value of the coal exported in February was 518,456l., against 361,635l. in February, 1871, and 321,881l. in February, 1870; and for the two months ending Feb. 29, this year, 988,084l., against 642,306l. in the corresponding period of 1871, and 691,388l. in the corresponding period of 1870.

#### REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

March 14.—There is but little to report this week beyond the gratifying fact of another rise in the standard of 5l.—2l. more than had been anticipated. The mining districts throughout the county now exhibit greater activity and prosperity than they have known for many years—Central Cornwall excepted—and even there there are indications that better days are in store, and that some abandoned mines will be re-worked. There is abundance of employment for all classes of workmen connected with mining, and the adventurers generally are reaping the fruits of their enterprise. In fact, with tin at the present price wherever there is tinstuff in any quantity mining will pay. It must be a very low produce ore indeed that will not prove remunerative now; and there are immense quantities of ore of average quality already won, and lying in the workings of "knocked" mines, waiting to be returned at a moderate outlay. This fact has made old sets quite the fashion just at present, and they run the established concerns very close in public favour. Ancient miners who have tales to tell of the condition in which they left "bals" that have been idle for half-a-century, have been exceeding active of late. In several instances their reports have been the moving cause of the formation of promising companies. Months ago one old man was very anxious that a certain mine—which need not be further indicated—should be re-worked. Nobody paid much attention to him then, but by-and-by, as tin advanced, his tale seemed to carry more weight with it. At length a company was formed, and it has turned out one of the greatest prizes on record. This substantially has been very much the history of several of the new concerns.

By way of a set-off, we presume, to the extension of the railway system in connection with the Perran district, the Board of Trade has issued their warrant for the abandonment of the St. Ives and West Cornwall Junction Railway. The line was authorised nearly twenty years ago, but beyond the procuring of parliamentary powers nothing has ever been done, and the Board have kindly given this railway phantasm the coup de grace. Yet, a very little while ago it was said that some well-known local capitalists were going to make the vision of which the inhabitants of St. Ives have so long dreamed a pleasing reality. Perhaps the Fell system will be introduced into Cornwall. Bodmin, despairing of an ordinary branch line, has long been inclined to make the effort, on the principle that the narrowest gauge is better than none.

A new source of demand for china-clay has recently sprung up. Some hundreds of tons are now used monthly in the manufacture of crucibles. It has been found that the admixture of china with the clays ordinarily used for that purpose makes the vessels more durable and lasting.

The five-weeks month is going through its last dying struggles. Its retention has been most eagerly fought for in the most out-of-the-way places, and it has required strikes in such localities as Okel Tor to carry the movement for its abolition forward. It is strange to see how utterly in some cases good men of business have misapprehended the signs of the times, and misread the temper of the miners.

#### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

March 14.—The demand for most kinds of Coal and Coke continues very good for home consumption; the demand for house and steam coal for export, however, is scarcely so good. The coalowners are now pestered sufficiently on all sides; the men of all grades in connection with collieries are constantly pressing for increased pay, while the stringent nature of the new Mines Bill is causing them considerable annoyance and trouble. Unless some of the clauses in this Bill are considerably modified it will interfere seriously with the working of coal mines, and many of our great colliery proprietors are much annoyed with the course matters have taken lately. It is to be hoped that the Bill will be considerably modified, and if so it will certainly conduce to the interest both of the workmen and coalowners in this district. The Bill, which seems to be intended to give a death blow to the Truck System, is also a sweeping measure, and it appears to apply to all coal mines. In this district the Truck System is entirely unknown, and, therefore, it is not required here; but the Bill appears to provide that wages shall be paid weekly, and if this is compulsory it will be very strongly objected to both by the coalowners and the workmen generally. Of course, it is supposed that the colliery owners are receiving very high prices for their produce, but this is far from being the case generally, as a large number of them are bound by contracts which extend some of them up to the end of the present year, indeed, some to end two years hence, while some coke contracts actually stand for several years to come; so that the coalowners, as a body, are paying generally very large wages, but are only receiving increased prices for a part of the coals produced. The demand for coke continues most excessive, and in some instances the best house coals are now sent to the iron puddling furnaces, a better price being obtained there than can be got in the old markets, where the best house coals have been sold for ages.

An important meeting of the Durham coalowners and delegates representing the miners was held on Saturday last at the coal trade office in Newcastle. There was a good attendance of colliery owners, viewers, and delegates, and the proceedings were harmonious throughout, and the result of the meeting entirely satisfactory. It will be recollected that last week the colliery owners in this district had offered to discontinue the yearly bond, and to substitute in its place a fortnightly agreement, and also to make an advance at all the Durham collieries of 20 per cent. on the prices paid in April, 1871. This offer the men accepted, although they stated that the advance was too little, and that they really were entitled to a large amount, but all things considered great credit is due to both parties, as the rather awkward business had been conducted in the most conciliatory and careful manner, and a good understanding has now been established between the parties, which we hope

will be of a lasting nature. The chair was taken by Mr. Wm. Stobart, in the absence of Mr. J. Taylor. At the previous conference the masters stipulated for the advance to take place on April 1, but the men now appealed to them to commence the advance at once. After the consultation on this point the masters decided that the advance should take place at once, subject to the time when the pays commence at the several works, and the managers of the works are at liberty to put on the advance in any manner they thought proper. It was suggested by the deputation that in cases where a dispute arose as to the advance an arbitrator should be sent by the Masters' Association, and one by the Miners' Association, and that those gentlemen should agree to appoint an umpire to settle the question at issue, and this suggestion was also adopted by the masters. This arrangement, there is little doubt, will prove of great value, as it will, no doubt, prevent strikes in many cases where disputes arise on matters comparatively trivial.

#### REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

March 14.—We are glad to state that the offer of 20 per cent. advance upon the wages paid to the colliery miners, to which we referred last week as having been rejected by the men at the conference with the owners, has since been accepted; so that it is now hoped the collieries will rest satisfied, and work proceed vigorously for some considerable time to come. Had any stoppage at the coal mines taken place at the present time it would have been most disastrous to the whole of the North of England iron trade, and of course any stoppage in the iron industry, which is the staple industry of the district, would have brought a corresponding ill effect upon the numerous other trades greatly depending upon it; and we believe that had the men refused the offer of 20 per cent. advance the masters were prepared to stop operations at the collieries, and determinedly resist the excessive demands of the workmen. There is, of course, no lack in the requirements of coal and coke. The activity in the iron trade continues, and the demand for colliery produce is increasing.

The Old Butterknowle Colliery, near Cockfield, in the South Durham coal district, has recently changed hands, having been purchased by Mr. Simpson, of Towlaw-on-Tyne.

The activity on 'Change at Middlesbrough, on Tuesday, brought further improvement in prices. No. 3 pig-iron changed hands at 80s. for delivery during the next three months, and for later delivery contracts were made at very little under this figure. Pig-iron is scarce, the demand is considerably greater than the supply, and consequently prices are advancing, and rates are now so high as to preclude the possibility—considering the contracts in hand, the coming shipping season, and the prospective demand for finished iron—of their falling to anything like the low figures quoted a few months ago for a long time to come. Stocks are low, and the make of pig iron is far from satisfactory now, caused in some measure by the scarcity of proper materials. Messrs. Thomas Richardson and Son are about to erect blast-furnaces near to their rolling-mills at West Hartlepool. In all departments of the finished iron trade there is great activity, and new work is abundant. A new company has been formed at Middlesbrough, so we hear, under the title of the Vulcan Iron Company, who intend putting up extensive works in the neighbourhood upon Danks's system of puddling. There are other companies who have expressed their intention of erecting the Danks machinery.

The annual meeting of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited) will be held in Manchester, on Thursday. In the report of the directors it is stated that "In the earlier months of last year, during which there was much variation in the iron trade, prices were low, but near the close of the year they advanced very considerably; on the whole, selling prices were below those of 1870, but the orders on the books for execution during 1872 are at advanced prices." The report states that during the year the Hunwick and Newfield Collieries, in the Durham district, which produce first-class coking coal, and the Lancashire Steelworks, at Gorton, near Manchester, have been purchased, and the acquisition of these plants is expected to be of much advantage to the company. The directors speak of the large outlays which they have made at the Cleveland and Winton Park ironworks, and also at the Skelton mines; and at the latter place an unexpected quantity of water has been met with, and additional pumping-engines have been put down, which have enabled the sinking to be proceeded with again, and it is hoped and believed that the machinery now at the mine will be sufficient to keep it dry, and to allow the sinking to proceed uninterruptedly. The board trusts that future balance-sheets will show the profitable results of these outlays. At the Salt Pit, at Middlesbrough, the sinking is proceeding, and the pit is now 163 yards deep. The report proceeds—"To obtain pig-iron suitable for Bessemer metal has become a great difficulty, and the price of it has gone up enormously, consequently, mainly upon an increase in the price of English hematite ores, amounting to about 100 per cent. The supply of English ore is much below the demand, and it was found absolutely necessary, therefore, to look abroad for ore to take its place. Your directors have given to this important matter much consideration, and they have secured, conjointly with Messrs. John Brown and Co. (Limited), Sheffield, and the former owners, the concessions of important hematite ore mines in Spain, from which to the shipping place they contemplate making a tramway of about six miles in length. For this a concession from the Spanish Government has been obtained. No doubt a considerable expenditure will have to be incurred before these works will be in a condition to supply the requirements of your company, as well as of Messrs. John Brown and Co. (Limited); such expenditure will be borne conjointly, and your directors can have no doubt of the ultimate advantage of this acquisition of property. All the works of the company, whether above or underground, are in a thoroughly efficient condition." The balance sheet for the year ending Dec. 31 shows an available balance of 173,464l. 8s. 6d., inclusive of 25,441l. brought forward from last account, and the directors recommend that it be disposed of as follows:—Dividend on preference shares, 8000l.; dividend 10 per cent. 75,000l.; bonus 3l. per share, 75,000l.; reserve fund, 10,000l.; balance to next account, 54,441l. 8s. 6d. The above proposed addition to the reserve fund would increase it to 85,000l. The debit side of the balance-sheet also shows a "rail guarantee fund" of 5000l., and the "estimated increased value of property" estimated in October, 1870, is shown amongst the liabilities at 750,000l. The assets include 1,793,371l. 18s. 7d. for land, buildings, coal and ironstone mines, blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, and other properties "at the end of last year, inclusive, of course, of the 750,000l. to the debit."

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

March 14.—Another week of active working at the ironmaking establishments has been productive of large quantities of finished iron of various descriptions, but of steel and iron rails in particular, nearly the whole of which has been cleared to South American markets. The engagements in hand for those markets are being rapidly worked off, but it will be some time yet before makers' books will be entirely clear of the winter contracts, and the probability is that many of them, when completed, will be replaced by others from the same quarter. There is a likelihood, therefore, that the iron export trade from this district will extend to the Northern and Southern ports of America throughout the year. The ironmasters continue to make every possible preparation to cope with the increasing demand for iron, and to compete with the other great manufacturing centres in turning out the various kinds of make in request. Not only are extensions and additions made to the works wherever practicable, but all means by which operations can be quickened and rendered more productive are being adopted, so that it may be expected that before very long horse-power will be substituted by steam in many instances, hitherto regarded as unprofitable or impracticable. New collieries are also being opened in various parts of the district, and arrangements are at the present time being made for increased importations of iron ore, so that while the make increases the supply of both coal and raw materials will likewise increase in something like proportion. Although many buyers are limiting their purchases to just meet current requirements, owing to their unwillingness to give the high prices asked, yet there are plenty of orders in the markets, and makers could book many more contracts than they do if they were so disposed. But the opinion is still prevalent that there will be a little difficulty in establishing still higher quotations when the spring and summer demand has fairly set in. The orders to hand from the colonies are not yet numerous, but a few weeks more will, no doubt, witness the arrival of a number of important specifications both from Canada and Australia. The advices from India are not just now very encouraging. There is a little more doing for European markets than was the case a few weeks ago; and the clearances of iron to Germany, Holland, and Turkey have latterly been tolerably large. The re-laying and extending of home railways which are now being carried on cause a considerable consumption of railway iron, and some important home orders are, therefore, given out. For plates, bars, &c., the enquiry continues active, and prices are well maintained. Since the recent advance in the price of block-tin tin-plates have evinced an upward tendency, and quotations in some instances exceed those agreed upon at the last quarterly meeting of the trade. Orders continue to come to hand regularly, and the same degree of activity is to be witnessed at the works.

In connection with the Steam Coal Trade the week has been one of continued activity, every merchant being so pressed with orders that he scarcely knows where to turn for supplies, and the result is that in many instances "fancy" prices are paid to complete contracts, and prevent the detention of vessels at the ports. Since last report as much as 17s. per ton, f.o.b., is reported as having been paid for some of the best steam qualities. It must not, however, be inferred from this that the average price reaches anything like that figure, but it is a proof of the extreme pressure of contracts that such a price should be paid. How long these extraordinary quotations are to last remains to be seen, and opinions differ very much on this point, some thinking that the large consumption of the foreign markets must soon show a falling water in other words, that as there are no stocks reported from one single market it is quite impossible that prices can go down. One thing is pretty clear, and that is that it will be many years before coal can be obtained at the prices which prevailed some three years ago. For house

qualities the enquiry keeps up remarkably well for the time of the year, and prices are firmly maintained.

The differences between the colliery proprietors and their men are not yet all settled. Notwithstanding the several advances in wages and other advantages which have been conceded to them, the men in some parts of the district still appear to be dissatisfied with their position. They are now agitating for what they term an improved system of supplying timber and other colliery requisites. Hitherto the men have had to fetch what timber and rails they require from the top of the pit, but they now demand that those materials should be brought to them in their working places. To do this would require the employment of many fresh hands, and it is not probable that the colliery managers will accede to the request. At a recent meeting of the Navigation and Deep Duffryn colliers, held to consider this matter, it was, however, resolved to appoint delegates to wait on the manager (Mr. Brown), to inform him that unless this "just and reasonable" demand of theirs be granted forthwith a month's notice will be given. Mr. Brown has intimated his willingness to accede to the demand on condition that the men will agree to work the time which under the old custom was spent in the evening in fetching the timber and rails. This, however, is a condition the men do not seem willing to concede.

Another matter which the colliers have lately taken to discuss is as to the age at which door-boys should cease their services as such. At a meeting held at Mountain Ash the following resolution was passed:—"That the age at which the employers shall have claim over the boys for 'dooring' purposes shall be up to 14; after that age the boys are to go to work with colliers, and the masters will not have any further claim upon their services." These men agreed with the resolution of the Navigation and Deep Duffryn colliers, and it was stated that as much as two days a fortnight is lost by colliers in going after timber and rails.

It is understood that the nine-hours system of working will very shortly be adopted by the Downhills, Abernethy, and Powell's Duffryn Iron and Coal Companies, and before long the system will no doubt become general throughout the district.

The sinking of a new colliery, to be called the New Dylais Colliery, has been commenced in the Neath district by Mr. David Bevan.

The Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company directors have prepared a very satisfactory report to present to the shareholders for the half-year ending Dec. 31. While the Taff Vale and other local companies had to refer in their reports to loss arising from the strike of the colliers, this company report an increase in their traffic. The gross revenue for the half-year amounted to 92,336l., as compared with 84,212l. in the previous half-year, and 81,032l. in the corresponding half-year. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum is recommended, as compared with 5½ per cent. in the previous and 6 per cent. in the corresponding half-year.

The latest arrivals at Swansea include—the Onward, from Bilbao, with 78 tons of iron ore, for James Strick; Favourite, from Bilbao, with 360 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Fanny, from Bilbao, with 43 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Amanda, from Rouen, with 30 tons of iron ore, to order; Maggie, from Bilbao, with 250 tons of iron ore, for Polmadeston and Mesnier; Constance, from Bilbao, with 153 tons of iron ore, for Aberdare Iron Company; Wonder, from Bilbao, with 285 tons of iron ore, for Governor and Co.; Admiral Blake, from Bilbao, with 235 tons of iron ore, for Governor and Co.; Glendal, from Duendes, with 275 tons of copper ore, and 506 tons of copper regains, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; Village Belle, from Bilbao, with 300 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Balerno, from Rouen, with 30 tons of lead ore, 114 tons of copper ore, and 65 tons of iron ore, for Elford, Williams, and Co.

**IRON PAPER.**—We have received from Mr. Owen Francis, foreman of the mills at the Landore Tin-Plate Works, a sheet of the finest iron paper ever rolled. It measures 8½ in. by 6 in., and weighs only 12 grains. It is an excellent specimen of the art of rolling, and reflects great credit on the ability of Mr. Francis, as well as the manufacturing capabilities of the Landore Works.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

March 13.—The warrant market opened very firmly last Wednesday at 80s. cash, and by Friday had advanced to 82s. 6d. On Monday there was a very decided disposition to buy, and a large business was done from about 81s. to 85s. 6d., the market closing at 81s. 6d. Yesterday the market opened at 81s. 3d., and advanced steadily until 85s. 7½d. was paid; the close was, however, rather easier, sellers asking 85s. cash, buyers offering 81s. 9d. To-day the market opened very strong at 85s. 7½d. prompt cash up to 86s. cash next week, closing rather buyers at 85s. 10½d. prompt. Great stir in the market, caused by the advancing price of makers' iron—Eglington having been advanced 5s. at a stroke, Monkland 3s., and other makers are following. Makers' iron is in great request. No. 1, g.m.b., 88s.; No. 3, 86s.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Gartsherrie at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).....	105 0	90 0	80 0
Coltness ditto ditto.....	105 0	90 0	80 0
Summerlee ditto ditto.....	105 0	90 0	80 0
Carnbrue ditto ditto.....	98 0	87 6	80 0
Monkland ditto ditto.....	93 0	87 6	80 0
Clyde ditto ditto.....	87 6	86 0	80 0
Govan, at Broomielaw ditto.....	87 6	86 0	80 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto.....	100 0	88 0	80 0
Calder ditto ditto.....	100 0	88 0	80 0
Glengarnock at Ardrossan ditto.....	110 0	88 6	80 0
Eglington ditto ditto.....	93 0	90 0	80 0
Carron at Grangemouth ditto.....	90 0	80 0	80 0
" ditto (selected) ditto.....	100 0	80 0	80 0
Shotts at Leith ditto.....	100 0	80 0	80 0
Kinnell at Boness ditto.....	95 0	80 0	80 0
Bar iron.....	110 0	10 0	10 0
Nail rods.....	11 0	0	0

For the week ending March 9, 1872.....Tons 17,832  
March 11, 1871.....13,466

Total increase since 25th Dec., 1871.....40,130 tons.

Bar-iron remains unchanged in price, simply because makers are afraid to advance, notwithstanding the extraordinary price of pig-iron, and lest a further advance should seriously interfere with present business. The price of the raw material, and the cost of its manufacture, has so steadily increased that under ordinary conditions another rise would have been declared ere this time, but makers are afraid to do more just yet, lest it should prove the additional straw that breaks the camel's back. There is a good business doing both in round and square bars, also in angles, plates, and nail-roads. Engineering is very brisk, heavy shipments of machinery taking place weekly from the Clyde. Thin plates are also in demand for tin-plates and galvanising purposes. The iron and brassfounders have also good orders on hand, and the copperworkers could engage extra hands if they could be found. With heavy ship contracts going forward, the bolt and rivet works are employing all their available machinery. The various classes of workers employed at the Eagle Foundry are to have their hours reduced to 51 per week on April 1 next. The ironstone miners at Jordanhill are out on strike for an advance of 1s. per day, and the men in the district (Maryhill) are to provide them with the necessary funds.

Coals for manufacturing and shipping purposes continue in good demand; but house qualities, with the mild weather, are quieter, and prices all round are drooping. Dross, on the other hand, on account of the high price of coal, is in great demand, and has been advanced 6d. per ton. The shipments of coal for the week are reported at 33,845 tons, against 26,414 tons, fully a third of the whole quantity having been sent from the port of Froom.

At a meeting of the coal miners of the Glasgow district, on Monday, Mr. McDonald addressed the men principally on the Bills now before Parliament. He said that by the Mines Bill standard weights were to be placed at the pit-head, that managers would require to be certified, and that where an employer or agent should, in the mine, allow anything calculated to produce serious bodily harm or injury to the men, he should be liable to imprisonment for three months. By the Truck Bill the men were to be paid their wages in the current coin of the realm, without any deductions. After a good deal of discussion, resolutions were adopted that every man restrict his hour to the value of 5s. per day, and that each works send a deputation to their employer, requesting that the men be allowed to go down the pit at 6 A.M., and stop at 3 P.M., with one hour for meals; and to stop at 1 P.M. on Saturdays.

The Fifeshire miners, it is reported, are to receive a uniform rise in their wages of 6d. per day, as from the 20th inst.

A short line of railway, of about 10½ miles, has been projected by the leading coal and ironmasters in this neighbourhood. The object of the undertaking is the construction of a line from the Coatbridge undertaking of the North British Railway, near its Easterhouse station at Uddington and Bothwell, with a branch railway to Bellshill, and branches for the purpose of connecting these railways with the Caledonian main line near Holytown, the Clyde Junction Railway, near Uddington, the Rutherglen and Coatbridge Railway, near Ballieston, and the Netherley or Tannochside branch of the Caledonian Railway. This would be pre-eminently a mineral line, as the district which it traverses is estimated to contain about 10,000,000 tons of workable coal. The ironworks in and around Coatbridge consume 1,500,000 tons annually, and as the coal fields in this vicinity are approaching exhaustion this line would not only be available for Coatbridge, but would also be connected with Glasgow and the shipping ports on the Clyde and Forth. The capital required is 170,000l., in shares of 10l. each, and the coal traffic alone is estimated to yield a revenue of 30,000l. per annum.

At the Fairfield Association meeting, Mr. C. Houston read an instructive paper on "Parallel Motion," describing most fully the principle of lever combination in all its chief varieties, both as applied to land and marine purposes. A lively discussion showed the interest taken in the subject, and closed the proceedings.

The shipbuilding trade of the Clyde seems to be in no way diminished by the launches which take place from week to week. A steamer of



30 tons and 70-horse power has been launched for the Spanish ore trade, and is owned by Malcolm and Co., of London and Glasgow. A paddle-steamer, 155 tons and 50-horse power, has been launched for Child, Mills, and Co., Manchester, for the African trade. An iron screw, of 1975 tons and 250-horse power nominal, has been launched for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. She is named the *Ho*, and is to be employed on the West Coast of South America.

At the Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtmen's Association meeting a paper was read on "The Stability of Floating Bodies," which was closed with a discussion on the subject.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE

March 14.—In some of our lead mining districts more activity is observable, although of late there has been no great increase in the output of ore. There is very little doubt, however, but there are localities where operations will before long be commenced, whilst there is every reason to believe that many of the mines abandoned some years ago were only very partially worked by the men, who, by the peculiar mining laws of Derbyshire, were enabled to carry on their labours in the most primitive style, and without any other capital than their hands. With something like 70 mines the total quantity of lead ore raised last year would scarcely reach 7000 tons. At Eyam and other places adjoining the prospects are said to be more encouraging than they have been, and with improved railway facilities, and the necessary machinery, we believe lead mining in Derbyshire will attain a much higher position than it now enjoys.

The Iron Trade continues very active at all the works between Sheffield and Derby, as well as at those on the Erewash Valley Railway as far as Nottingham. The makers of pig-iron are having a busy time, as all they can produce is not more than is required for immediate use, a good deal being sent to the northward. In manufacture from the demand is equally brisk. Pipes of all sizes, and general castings, keep the foundries fully worked, whilst the plate and girder mills are running to their full extent. In those important industries there is now a very good understanding between the workmen and their employers. The Coal Trade has undergone very little change of late, although there is rather less doing in home and foreign markets. There is not so much doing in home coal as there was a week or two since, and less tonnage of "softs" is being sent to the metropolis. The business doing in steam coal has never been so brisk at this season of the year as it is now, and a large quantity is being sent to King's Cross, Poplar, and Blackwall. Shipments from Hull, Grimsby, and Goole for France, the North of Europe, and the home ports, have been and are of more than an average character for the period of the year.

**COAL-BREAKING MACHINERY.**—On Friday there was a large gathering of mining engineers, and others interested in the working of coal, at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, for the purpose of witnessing the operation of Chubb's Hydraulic Presser. The machine was set to work, and brought the coal down in vast wedges of more than a ton in weight. As little or no slack is made there is thus a great saving effected in that respect alone, whilst there is the advantage that the "Breaker" can be safely used in the most fiery mines, and thus entirely supersede gunpowder. The trial was most satisfactory, and so satisfied was Mr. Dymond, the managing partner of the colliery, of the value of the invention that he at once gave an order for four of the machines.

**RECKLESSNESS OF A COLLIER.**—George Atkinson, employed at Messrs. Rhodes and Dalby's, Victoria Colliery, Synald, was charged with having infringed the certified rules of the colliery, by lighting tobacco by means of his safety-lamp. The defendant and another man were working very near to a part of the mine well known to be charged with gas. Notwithstanding this the defendant took out his pipe and lit the tobacco by drawing the flame through the gauze. It transpired in evidence that several men had absented themselves from work because of the defendant's recklessness, believing their lives were endangered while he was in the pit. Mr. Gill (for the prosecutors) pressed the case, urging that it was not so much the property of the complainants that they cared about as the importance of the protecting the lives of the workmen. The Bench committed defendant to prison for one month, and he is to serve 14 days in addition if he does not pay the costs.

**PRESENTATION TO A MINING ENGINEER AND HIS STEWARD.**—On Monday nearly 300 of the workmen of the Oaks Colliery, together with a number of viewers and others, met at the Victoria Hotel, Barnsley, for the purpose of presenting Mr. G. Minto and Mr. Ward with testimonials. Amongst those present were—Mr. J. Beaumont, Mr. Wilson, Mr. J. O. Carr (agent of the Oaks Colliery), Mr. Miller (Stratford Main), Mr. Leatham (Darfield), Mr. Harcliffe, Mr. Barker (Sheffield), &c. After partaking of an excellent dinner, Mr. J. Beaumont was called to the chair and Mr. Carr to the vice-chair. The CHAIRMAN said that although not now connected with the Oaks Colliery, yet he believed it was one of the oldest mines belonging to it, and he had always great pleasure in meeting the workmen belonging to it. He much regretted the unavoidable absence of the managing partner of the colliery, Mr. T. Dymond. After some further remarks, the CHAIRMAN proposed "The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was very warmly received. The CHAIRMAN said that the next toast did not require any prefatory remarks from him, as it was one that would meet with a warm response from all present. He begged to propose the health of Mr. T. Dymond (the managing partner), yet he believed Mr. Marshall, the proprietors of the Oaks Colliery. Mrs. Marshall had been indisposed for some time, but he was glad to say that she was now much better. (Applause.)

Mr. G. O. CARR (agent) said it afforded him very great pleasure indeed to respond to the toast. He had known the colliery for a considerable time, having been engaged at it a short time before Mr. Dymond joined the firm, since which it had grown to be a great concern. They now employed upwards of 900 hands, and they would all agree with him in saying that Mr. Dymond had always listened to any complaints made. Many of them would recollect the late Mr. T. Marshall, when the managing partner of the firm, and his efforts in promoting the welfare and safety of the men. His relief now was connected with the colliery, and he could say that a kinder or more warm-hearted woman could not be found. She was one of those women who only desired to know how she could do good to it without ostentation; she would, in fact, go nearer herself to the workhouse door in helping others than any person he knew. He hoped that she would live far beyond the allotted time, and that her name and that of Mr. Dymond would long be associated with the Oaks Colliery. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then gave "Success to the Oaks Colliery," and in doing so said he had had a great deal to do with it for many years, and he believed it would be found to be one of the best and safest collieries in Yorkshire, as no expense had been spared in providing the best means for making it so. The proprietors were putting down two new shafts at Ardsley, so that the Oaks would be one of the best ventilated in the district.

Mr. WILSON (viewer) said he felt great pleasure in meeting them that evening, not because Mr. Minto had left, and he had succeeded him in the management of the Oaks, but because it was an occasion that must be gratifying to all persons connected with the colliery. The management of such a colliery was no sinecure, seeing that the lives of hundreds of men and boys were in his keeping. Whatever could be done to ensure safety to the mine and the lives of those working in it would be done. He hoped that if he should chance to meet with them as long as Mr. Minto had been they would be equally as good friends. In working together, however, they should give a little and take a little. He hoped they would go on safely and prosperously together, and that nothing would disturb the existing good feeling which prevailed. (Cheers.)

Mr. JONES proposed the health of the officials and workmen of the Oaks Colliery. He believed that they would have little to complain of, and that all would go on as smoothly as could be desired. There had been a little grumbling on both sides, but workmen and officials had worked pleasantly together for some months. They all very much regretted that Mr. Minto had left them, and the men considered it their duty to show their appreciation of his services, as well as those of Mr. Ward. The presents before them were valuable, but were not too valuable for those they were intended. He hoped that the present good feeling which existed between the men and the officials of the colliery would continue, and be advantageous to both. (Cheers.)

Mr. CARR, as agent, replied on behalf of the officials, and said at the Oaks, he was proud to say, they had a body of workmen that could not be excelled, if equalled, in the district. For some years past the proprietor and

others connected with the Oaks had had serious obstacles to contend with, and he hoped no other colliery in the district would ever have to undergo the same ordeal as they had done since the calamity of 1866. For his own part, he could assure the workmen he would ever be happy in aiding them in every way, listen to any grievance they had, and if fair redress it. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast was that of a gentleman with whom he had long been connected, and worked with most harmoniously. The gentleman he alluded to had had a long and most anxious time, for on his devoted duty of opening out the Oaks Colliery after the catastrophe of 1866. The opening out had been a great success, and had been carried out without a single mishap. He could say there had always been a good feeling between the men and Mr. Minto since he came back the second time; but it was just likely that a man might be too long in one place, and that it might be for his benefit to have a change. He had, therefore, very great pleasure in proposing the health of Mr. G. Minto, the late underviewer, and he would add that of his family also. He was glad to see that the men had shown their appreciation of his services by the handsome service of plate about to be presented to him. (Cheers.)

He would call upon Mr. Carr to make the presentation to Mr. Minto. Mr. CARR said it was the first time he had been called upon to fulfil so pleasing a duty; and it was doubly so when it was considered that the presentation he was about to make was to a friend and co-worker at the Oaks Colliery. He knew what Mr. Minto had undergone since the catastrophe of 1866, and he felt assured that he was in the highest degree worthy of the testimonial before them, which was one all creditable to the men, and such as would be acceptable by Mr. Minto—for it would grace the table of any gentleman. Mr. Minto left the Oaks Colliery spotless, and without a stain upon his name; and he would long be kindly remembered by all connected with it. At a most critical time in the history of the colliery, when it had been sealed up, Mr. Minto came to the front—he was the only man who offered to open it out. On being asked by Mr. Dymond whether he would undertake the duty, he at once replied that he believed he could succeed in opening out the pit again. That declaration gave Mr. Dymond more comfort, under the trying circumstances, than almost anything else. He had then the great pleasure of presenting, on behalf of the workmen and officials of the Oaks Colliery, the silver tea and coffee service on the table. (Cheers.)—The inscription on the teapot was as follows:—"Presented to Mr. G. Minto by the officials and workmen of the Ardsley Oaks Colliery for good management."

Mr. MINTO said since he heard he was to receive a testimonial from the Oaks men the time which he much dreaded had arrived, and he assured them that he could not find words to thank them for their kindness, especially as that was the second time he had received a testimonial from them. It was 16 years since he first came to the Oaks Colliery, and his appointment led to a ten weeks strike on the part of the men against him. The Union was just then formed, and had struggles again. After that they had a still greater calamity in the explosion of 1866. Since that time he had done his best in opening out the pit. He left it free from gas, and well ventilated, and he believed the colliery would be one of the first in the district in every respect. They were now enlarging the old shaft, making new ones, and everything appeared to be going on most prosperously. He had had many little differences with the men, but he must say that since the opening out of the colliery they had worked with him most cordially and heartily. He hoped they would go on in the same way, and that they would all be as prosperous as he wished them. He thanked them most heartily for their kindness to himself and family. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, in amusing terms, commented on the idea of a collier wearing a gold watch, and said it was, however, a great fact. It was his pleasing duty to present on the part of the Oaks workmen a gold watch to Mr. George Ward, an old and tried friend, and who had long been their deputy. It was not often that a manager's services were so appreciated, but it showed how the services of Mr. Ward were appreciated by the men under him. He hoped that Mr. Ward would long live to wear it. He had also to present a set of china to Mr. Ward. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. WARD said he was like Mr. Minto, for he could not find words in which to express his thanks for the kindness of the men of the Oaks Colliery, and he could not conceive what he had done to merit such a handsome present. He had been connected with the colliery for 15 years, and he hoped that himself and the men would be found working together at the Oaks Colliery as they had been doing. Several other toasts were given, including "The Testimonial Committee," "The Officers and Workmen of the Oaks Colliery," and "The Coal Trade," which were responded to by Mr. Norris, Mr. Carr, Mr. Normansell, and Mr. Casey. The CHAIRMAN was responded to by Mr. Ingley, and the toast of "The Host and Hostess" brought the proceedings to a close.

#### REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

March 14.—The opposition to the Mines Regulation Bill has been extended to a class of men who are not generally supposed to be much in favour of combination, but who, on this subject, are united as one man. I refer to the underlookers at collieries, who in the general muddle that seems to prevail as to the interpretation of the term "manager," are beginning to fear that they are the persons referred to, and they have held two very large meetings in Wigan during the past week. All the principal collieries in South Lancashire have been represented, and the most marked unanimity prevailed at each meeting. At the first it was pointed out that the managers were not numerously represented, and it was decided to adjourn and to issue circulars calling attention to the urgent necessity there was for organising a strenuous opposition to the Bill. There was a much larger attendance at the second meeting, held last night, and a letter was read from Mr. Charles Gilroy, chairman of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association, in which he said:—"I am sorry I cannot attend the meetings of managers and underlookers to-night, having to go to London respecting the Mines Regulation Bill. Mr. Maskell Peace is acting for the coal trade in the matter, and will draw up a petition, to be signed by both managers and underlookers if required." It was stated by Mr. Thompson (manager of the Norley Coal Company) that there seemed to be a general dispute as to who were intended to be certificated managers, and the dispute prevailed not only amongst the managers of collieries, but amongst the miners' delegates in London, and the Government Inspectors, while the Home Secretary and his subordinates were careful not to commit themselves to any statement as to what the term meant. From the fact that the underground manager was not named in the interpretation clauses, and that "agent" was explained to be a person above the manager, he assumed that the present managers were hereafter to be called agents, and the underlookers were to be styled managers. In the course of the discussion which took place the Bill was generally condemned, and it was said that if the matter were fairly put before the colliers at least 50 per cent. of them would oppose the clause relating to the employment of children. A committee was appointed to watch the Bill, and report to a future meeting.

Concerning what is known as the Weighing Clause in the New Mines Bill, Mr. J. Lancaster, M.P., to whom Mr. Bruce, when introducing the measure, gave the credit of having suggested the clause—made a statement at Wigan on Tuesday night. He noticed, he said, that it had been stated publicly that the agitation on this question was merely got up by the agents of the men, and that the men themselves cared very little about it. He denied that this was the case, and added that, after looking at the question from a master's, a workman's, and a member of parliament's view, he was satisfied that weighing was the proper standard, and no other. It was high time, he thought, that one standard should be adopted throughout the country, and he should continue to fight until it was decided by law that coal was to be gotten by weight, and not by measure.

Trade continues exceedingly active throughout the district. There are still many complaints concerning the scarcity of fuel.

Strenuous efforts are being put forth to keep the Leeds and Liverpool Canal out of the hands of the railway companies, the lease under which it has been for some time held by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company being on the point of expiring. Petitions have been got up in nearly all the important towns through which the canal passes.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE

March 14.—The price of coal in South Staffordshire is again firmer this week, a further concession in the hours of labour having been made to the colliers throughout the district. Some of the leading coalmasters are asking an advance of 1s. per ton on coal and 6d. per ton on slack, and the supply is so limited that it is expected this advance will be generally maintained. General complaints of the scarcity of fuel are being made by the ironmasters and other large consumers, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in keeping the mills and forges in anything like regular operation. Ironstones of district produce continue very scarce and dear.

Business in the Iron Trade this week has been somewhat restricted, but quotations are, if anything, a degree firmer, owing to the very high price of raw material. Best brands of all mine pigs are firm at 51. 15s. to 62.; second quality ditto, 51.; and cinder-pigs have advanced to 41. 2s. 6d. per ton. An additional furnace has just been lighted at the Conygre Works, belonging to the Earl of Dudley, and two more in the Tipton district, which have been out of blast for seven years, will shortly be again in operation. The finished iron makers are, however, largely dependent on other districts for their supplies of pigs. Bars range from 101. 15s. to 121.; hoops, 121. to 131.; sheets, 131. to 141.; and strips, 111. to 131. 10s. per ton. Large orders for these descriptions of finished iron on account of Canada, the United States, Russia, Germany, and Australia are in course of completion. The new orders coming to hand appear to be limited to the immediate requirements of consumers, prices having given a decisive

check to speculation; although it is predicted in some quarters that Staffordshire bars will advance to 141. per ton before any change taking place in the opposite direction. The local tube makers are maintaining their supplies of strip from Belgium, at 10s. to 25s. per inch below the prices current in South Staffordshire.

With reference to Mr. Caleb Bloomer's failure, it is officially announced that the creditors number 115, and their aggregate claims upon the estate amount to 67,000. Among the principal creditors are—Messrs. Robinson and Stevenson, Manchester, 1900.; Bridge, Gill, and Bridge, West Bromwich, 1500.; B. Bloomer and Son, Falsall, 1300.; Birmingham Banking Company (partly secured), 8500.; G. Buchanan, Birchen-lane, 1500.; T. Davis, Mill Top, 1870.; W. and G. Primrose, West Bromwich, 1211.; G. H. Richmond, Smethwick (partly secured), 3500.; H. J. Phipps and Co., West Bromwich, 1500.; Nut and Bolt Company (Limited), Birmingham, 2267.; Staffordshire Finance Company (secured), 6328.; Shaw and Thompson, London, 1811.; Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank, 1600.; Union Iron and Coal Company, Wolverhampton, 5800.; and Whitehouse and Co. (Limited), Wednesbury, 5800. The assets are not estimated at 30,000.

The failure has been announced of Messrs. Wright and Davis, chartermasters, Dudley. The liabilities are only 800., and the insolvents have agreed to pay their creditors in full at the expiration of twelve months.

Mr. D. M. Arnold has been appointed manager, and Mr. E. Jackson, secretary, of the Midland Wagon Company (Limited).

The demand for miscellaneous hardware in the Black Country is a degree quieter this week, but there is no decline in the extraordinary activity which has for some time prevailed in the engineering ironwork and trades of the district.

In North Staffordshire the Coal and Iron Trades are each in a buoyant condition, supplies of fuel being quite inadequate to the demand. The powerful pumping-engines recently erected on Earl Granville's mineral estate, near Hauley, are working satisfactorily, and greatly relieving the flooded collieries in that part of the district. Similar action is much needed around Burslem and Tunstall, where at least ten large collieries are under water. In the iron trade the manufacturers' order-books are well filled, but there is not much new business being transacted.

**COLLIERY RECKLESSNESS.**—An explosion of gas, by which seven men were severely burnt, occurred in the Ash Pit of the Berry Hill Colliery, near Hauley, on Tuesday. The men were getting coal in one of the workings of the pit, and one of them, contrary to regulations, was using a naked candle. A fall of roof caused a rush of gas into the working, where it came into instant contact with the flame of the candle, and the explosion followed. Two of the men were seriously injured, but the others are expected to recover. A horse was burnt, and a number of men working a short distance off had a narrow escape.

#### THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD in WILLIS'S Rooms, King-street, St. James's, London, commencing on TUESDAY, March 19th, 1872.

PRESIDENT: HENRY BESSEMER, Esq.

#### PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH.—9 P.M.: Annual General Meeting. The report of the council for the year 1871 will be submitted and discussed. A statement of accounts will be presented. The election of President, Vice-President, Members of Council, Officers, and New Members will take place. The place for the Summer Meeting will be fixed.

At the conclusion of the business of the General Meeting, the subscribers to the Devonshire Commemorative Portrait will present to the Institute a Portrait of the first President, the Duke of Devonshire.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH.—11 A.M.: Meeting for the reading and discussion of papers.

4 P.M.: Annual Dinner in Willis's Rooms. Tickets 21s. each, including wine. Members are requested to make application for these as early as convenient, not later than 18th March.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST.—11 A.M.: Meeting for the Reading and Discussion of Papers.

LIST OF REPORTS AND PAPERS TO BE READ AND DISCUSSED AT THE MORNING MEETINGS:—

On the Newport Puddling Furnace: paper by Mr. JEREMIAH HEAD, Middlesbrough.

Further Communication from the Committee appointed to Report upon Mechanical Puddling.

Danks's Rotary Puddling Furnace: The Official Report of the Commissioners sent out to America will be open for discussion; and Supplementary Reports will be presented by Messrs. J. A. Jones, Geo. J. Snelus, and John Lester. The specimens of iron brought back by the Commissioners will be exhibited.

Invitations have been issued to the leading Continental and American ironmasters to attend this meeting.

It is expected that several communications will be made in addition to those indicated above. A detailed programme will be prepared by the commencement of the meeting.

A reception and writing room will be available for the use of members on Monday, March 19th, and the following days, at Willis's Rooms.

VISITORS' TICKETS.—Each member can obtain a visitor's ticket on application to the General Secretary.

Communications relating to the Foreign Department are requested to be addressed to Mr. David Forbes, Foreign Secretary, 11, York-place, Portman-square, London, W.; those relating to the general business of the Institute to the undersigned.

Members wishing to make any communication at the approaching meeting, or to exhibit any object of interest to the Iron or Steel Trades, are requested to communicate with the General Secretary.

It is expected that on Tuesday evening, March 19, a paper, by Mr. J. Lowthian Bell, "On the conditions which favour, and those which limit, the economy of fuel in the blast-furnace for smelting iron," will be read and discussed at the meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster. The Council have kindly promised to issue invitations to members of the Iron and Steel Institute to attend on this occasion.

Middlesbrough, Feb. 28, 1872. JNO. JONES, General Secretary.

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It is intended to register the above company during the ensuing week under the Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867.

The property is obtained under very favourable circumstances, particulars of which, with reports, &c., can be had on application to T. VOSPER, 3, Crown-church, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

N.B.—Captain F. RICH's report on this property will be found among our Mining Correspondence.

Messrs. DAY AND CO., of 9, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, and COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, MANCHESTER, are authorised to INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the remaining shares in the

**BERGLODD AND PENPOMPREN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.

DIRECTORS.  
Sir E. PEARSON, F.R.S., Wimbledon.  
WALTER L. ROGERS, Esq., 3, Brick-court, Temple.  
ISAAC ABRAHAM, Esq., 51, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.  
LOUIS EMMANUEL, Esq., 77, Warwick-road, Maida Vale.  
W. H. MOLLETT, Esq., Pinner's Hall, and the Baltic.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., and all its Branches.

Messrs. DAY and Co. offer the remaining shares in this mine to the public, with the following guarantee of its worth—viz., That the reports of independent inspectors acting in the interest of a committee of proposed shareholders, having no connection with vendors or promoters, as is unfortunately too often the case, have induced the committee to subscribe part of the capital, and the directors appointed by them to associate their names with the undertaking.

Messrs. DAY and Co. believe that seldom has a mine been offered so cheaply as the chances of immense profits have been so great, whilst immediate large returns are apparently a matter of certainty.

Any intending investor may have an order to inspect the property. Full particulars, with reports of Messrs. JERU HITCHINS, ABRAHAM FRANCIS, THOMAS L. COTTINGHAM, and E. W. C. F. SCHMIDT may be obtained at either of the above offices, and will be forwarded on application.

**THE BELSTONE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.  
Increase of capital from £20,000 to £25,000, by the issue of 5000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

This company was formed in July, 1869, for the purpose of purchasing and working the very valuable mining property known as the Belstone Copper Mine, near Okehampton, Devon.

The company acquired the property for £10,000 in fully-paid shares, incurring liabilities upon the mine and working rather more than £4000, nearly all of which was taken in paid-up shares. Therefore, after payment also of preliminary expenses, there was barely £5000 available working capital, and out of this about £1200 has been spent in the erection of new and powerful hauling machinery, &c., hence the need of the further capital.

Captain JAMES RICHARDS, of the Devon Great Consols Mines, says of this property:—"I am as certain in my own mind as anyone can be without positive proof that the prosecution of this mine will be attended with great and profitable results."

Captain JOSEPH RICHARDS also says of the Main Lode:—"I look upon it as one of those extraordinary lodes only met with, perhaps, once or twice in a man's lifetime."

Captain JOHN EDWARDS, of the Fursdon Mines, remarks:—"It will, in my opinion, if properly developed make one of the richest copper mines in Devon or Cornwall."

Copper ore of the very highest quality is now being raised and sold, and the directors are advised that at a depth of another 20 or 30 fms. the ore will be more concentrated and be found in sufficient quantities to return a very large profit, and the deeper the mine is sunk the greater and more lasting will be the discoveries made.

Forms of application for the unallotted portion of the new shares, and full reports, may be obtained of the secretary, at the offices of the company, No. 2, Royal Exchange buildings, London, E.C.

**CWM ELAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

MANAGER AT THE MINES.  
JOHN PAULL, Esq., Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

Mr. W. H. CUELL, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, is AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for a FEW SHARES at 25s. per share.

This mine, with its exceptional advantages, will prove the most highly remunerative of any that have been brought before the public for some time past. Situated as it is in close proximity to the celebrated Van Mine, which has already returned enormous profits to the shareholders—proved, as it has been, by ore previously raised, to be remarkably rich in many lodes which have been already worked up—with all the machinery that modern science can suggest, nothing can possibly be wanting to insure complete and rapid success, but careful and judicious management. This is safely guaranteed by the names of those in whose control the matter has been left.

The sett is remarkably large, and, as far as past experience has proved, seems in every part to be equally productive of mineral, with the additional advantage through its situation, of being of such a nature that it can be worked both rapidly and inexpensively. These advantages, coupled with the fact that the property paid is at the exceptionally low figure of 1-15th, combine in rendering the Cwm Elan Mine one of the most permanently secure investments ever offered to the public, the shares of which will go to a high price.

The Cwm Elan is situated on that range of lead-bearing hills in Radnorshire which includes the famous Van and the steady-going Llanbarn and Cwmystwith Lead Mines, profit-bearing for nearly half a century, to the extent of 50 per cent. dividends. The property itself, as it stands, may be called a mountain of lead, cropping out at the very top surface.

The report places the merits of the Cwm Elan Lead Mining Company in an unquestionable position as an investment.

South Warren Mine, near Abergystwyth, Sept. 12, 1871.—I visited and thoroughly examined the Cwm Elan Mine, near Rhayader, yesterday, and beg to submit to you the following remarks on the concern:—The property is very advantageous situated for economical development, and is only six miles from the railway station, so that the conveyance of materials to the mine and the ores to market will be cheap.

Within the sett, which is about one mile long, on the course of the east and west main lode, and about the same width from north to south, there is a good stream of water at all seasons of the year, which can easily be made available for working water-wheels, for pumping from the mine, hauling, crushing, and washing the ores, and I need hardly point out to you that having such a supply of water for these purposes is very important, and will be most valuable in the working of the mine compared with steam power, &c. The working of the mine consists of an adit level, driven a considerable distance by the side of the lode, which at a depth of about 16 fathoms from surface was cut into and found productive for lead and blende ore, from there on to the present end for about 50 fathoms, the lode now in the end being full 6 feet wide, and turning out rich blende and leadstuff. This point is about 39 fathoms deep, and in-going down, the hill rises rapidly, so that by driving on the level it would soon give back of 80 or 90 fms., and I believe large deposits of lead laid open.

A shaft has been sunk from surface 2 1/4 fathoms to the adit level, and being in a central position for the proper and further development of the mine, I would recommend it to be continued down as far as possible for a 14 or 15 fms. level below the adit, and then drive out east and west in the ore ground, which, as before stated, is already 50 fathoms long, and the adit end still adding to this, and opening out good paying ground. I should here remark that the formation through which this large lode traverses is a compact slate rock, and identical with that of the richest lead mines in this part of Wales.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I was much pleased with the appearance and character of the lode. Seeing that it is at the present depth so highly mineralized, I can but form one opinion respecting it, which is that when fully developed a rich mine will be the result. JOHN BOUNDY, Mining Engineer.

**In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT WHEAL BUSY MINING COMPANY.**—By the direction of His Honor, the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 25th day of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED TO MAKE A CALL OF SIX SHILLINGS AND EIGHT PENCE PER SHARE on all the contributors of the said company settled on the List of Contributors of the said company as present members thereof. All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 12th day of March, 1872.  
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

**In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the HARMONY AND MONTAGUE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS OR CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Friday the 22nd day of March instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose on such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court or before any Court judge, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

Dated Truro, the 13th day of March, 1872.  
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

**In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the HARMONY AND MONTAGUE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday, the 23rd day of March instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Harmony and Montague Tin and Copper Mine, in the parish of Redruth, within the said Stannaries, in One or more Lots, and subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, the under-mentioned

**MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS, viz.:**—Horse whelm, beam and stand, pulleys and shaft-tackle, smith's crane, part of crane, piece of main rod, screw, derrick, miners' ladders, miners' tools, miners' chest, steel borers, raffles, glands, and iron, griddlestone and frame, shovels, barrows, saw-pit frame and upright wood house, lot of lime, quantity of timber, and about 50 tons of unstuff; account-house furniture, and other effects in general use in mines.

To inspect the above, apply to the bailiff in charge, and for further particulars to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.  
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 12, 1872.

**RED HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES, SOUTH DEVON.**

**MESSRS. HARDS, VAUGHAN, AND LEIFCHILD** are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Tuesday, March 19, 1872, at One or Two o'clock precisely, a very valuable HEMATITE IRON ORE PROPERTY, known as the

**TORBAY IRON MINES.**

Situate within three miles of BRIXHAM, DEVON, together with the USE of the very complete and valuable MACHINERY, PLANT, and UTENSILS. The mines are at present in operation, and it is estimated that with a further small outlay large quantities of ore can be produced annually. The royalties are exceedingly moderate, amounting to only about 1s. 6d. per ton.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. BARNARD and HARRIS, Solicitors, 1, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.; or of the Auctioneers, 62, Moorgate-street, London, and Greenwich.

**SWADLINCOTE, DERBYSHIRE.**

**MESSRS. POTT AND NEALE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,** at the Queen's Hotel, Burton-upon-Trent, on Tuesday, the 19th day of March, 1872, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, either in One Lot, or in the following or such other lots as may be agreed upon, and subject to such conditions as may be produced at the time of sale, the very eligible and highly valuable

**FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES.**

Belonging to the surviving trustee of the will of the late COURT GRANVILLE, Esq., situate at SWADLINCOTE and CHURCH GRESLEY, in the county of DERBY, and on ASHBY WOLDS, in the county of LEICESTER, comprising

378 ACRES 2 RODS 31 PERCHES, or thereabouts, of valuable FREEHOLD ARABLE MEADOW, PASTURE, and WOODLANDS, with the dwelling-houses, steam corn mill, cottages, pot works, water works, and erections thereon. Also the Coal, Brick, and Pot Clay, and all Minerals thereunder. Together with the

**GRANVILLE COLLIERY.**

Engines, shafts, railways, machinery, and plant of every description (both surface and underground), and the various beds of coal in course of being worked, partly belonging to and partly on lease to the said trustee, and comprising an area of about 268 acres 0 rods 10 perches, situate in the parishes of Church Gresley and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and immediately adjacent to or surrounding the said colliery.

**LOT 1.—TWO FREEHOLD COTTAGES, BUILDINGS, and GARDEN GROUND,** in the occupation of John Bates, John Hudson, Thomas Sabine, and others, containing in the whole 3 acres 0 rods 10 perches, or thereabouts, and situate near to the town or village of Swadlincote, together with the minerals, as more fully described in the particulars of sale.

**LOT 2.—SIX FREEHOLD COTTAGES, BUILDINGS, GARDENS, and CLOSE of PASTURE LAND,** in the occupation of William Carrick Crofts, and others, containing in the whole 3 acres 2 rods 3 perches, or thereabouts, and situate at Church Gresley, together with the Minerals to the depth of 100 yards from the surface.

**LOT 3.—SEVEN CLOSES of FREEHOLD LAND,** called the Pool Land, Church Gresley, in the occupation of James Beard, and containing 13 acres 2 rods 24 perches, or thereabouts (exclusive of minerals).

**LOT 4.—FIVE CLOSES of FREEHOLD LAND,** with a PLANTATION, situate on Ashby Wolds, and near to Woodville, in the occupation of T. Knowles' executors, and containing 20 acres 1 rod 22 perches, or thereabouts (exclusive of minerals).

**LOT 5.—FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, STEAM CORN MILL, BUILDINGS, GARDENS, and ARABLE PASTURE LAND,** in the occupation of Benjamin Bridges, W. Cotterill, R. M. Dunn, Isaac Dawes, and others, containing in the whole 51 acres 0 rods 32 perches, or thereabouts, and situate at Swadlincote, together with mines and minerals, as more fully described in the particulars of sale.

**LOT 6.—FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, COTTAGES, BUILDINGS, COLLIERY PLANT, WATER WORKS, POT WORKS, RAILWAYS, BRICK YARDS,** and valuable arable, pasture, garden, and wood LANDS, known as the Granville Estate, at Swadlincote, with the GRANVILLE COLLIERY, situate on Swadlincote and Church Gresley Commons, containing in the whole 286 acres 3 rods 20 perches, or thereabouts, with the mines or minerals lying thereunder, as more fully described in the particulars of sale.

Also the fee simple in all seams of coal at present existing under part of Church Gresley, containing 88 acres 2 rods 26 perches, or thereabouts; together with the leases of two seams of coal, called the Nether or Deep Coal, and the Little Coal, underneath land in Church Gresley, and on Ashby Wolds, containing 179 acres 1 rod 24 perches, or thereabouts, all which coals and minerals are fully described in the particulars of sale.

**LOT 7.—THE BENEFIT OF THE MINES** in the unworked COAL and other MINERALS leased to Messrs. Church and Maples underneath lands at Swadlincote, and containing 81 acres 2 rods 30 perches, or thereabouts, which lease is fully described in the particulars of sale.

There is a railway station at Swadlincote, on the borders of the estate, and the Wooden Box or Woodville Branch of the Midland Railway is connected with the colliery, and bounds the property for a considerable distance.

The estate, which is situate about four miles from Burton-upon-Trent, and about three miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, is in the centre of a fine agricultural and mining district, and possesses advantages for enjoyment and profitable occupation and commercial enterprise very rarely to be met with.

Plans and particulars are now ready, and may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers, Nottingham; and 23, Cockspur-street, London; Mr. J. T. WOODHOUSE, Civil and Mining Engineer, 11, Great George-street, Westminster, and Midland-road, Derby; Mr. JOHN SHAW, Land Agent and Surveyor, Derby; Messrs. E. and T. FISHER, Solicitors, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; or to Messrs. WILLIAMS and JAMES, Solicitors, 62, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

Conditions of sale may now be had from Messrs. Williams and James.

**SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.**

**TO BE SOLD, THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS in the RESIDUE of a MINERAL LEASE** for 31 years, from 1867, granted by the Crown, over 200 acres of land, in the county of MERIONETH, containing a valuable and well-proved SEAM of SLATE ROCK of undoubted quality, colour, and cleavage, possessing ample length and breadth, and abundant facilities for working.

Apply to Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Brown Horse Inn, Dolgelly.

**REDBROOK TIN WORKS.**

**TO BE LET,** and entered upon immediately, the REDBROOK TIN WORKS. These eligible premises are advantageously situated on the RIVER WYE, about two miles below Monmouth, adjacent to the Forest of Dean, and surrounded by extensive woods, affording an ample supply of charcoal.

They consist of ROLLING MILLS, FURNACES, FORGES, and other WORKS, and MACHINERY adapted to the manufacture of TIN PLATES on an extensive scale, with an excellent dwelling house, garden, and offices, 20 cottages, and several closes of land, containing altogether about THIRTY ACRES.

These premises may be easily converted into sheet iron or wire works. The authorised line of the Monmouth, Coleford, and Usk Railway will pass near to these works, and afford easy communication with both mineral districts.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DAVIS and JUSTICE, Solicitors, Newport, Monmouthshire; and Mr. MEDHURST, at the Works, will show the premises.

**In Chancery.**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT OF 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE OLD PARK IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).**

**MR. HENRY DEVER, of 4, Lothbury, in the City of London,** the Official Liquidator, gives notice that OFFERS of the PURCHASE of the PROPERTY in the disposition of the LESSEES in the OLD PARK RSTAFK, near Shifnal, Salop, will be RECEIVED by him up to March 20, 1872, at his office, as above.

The ESTATE consists of about 1500 acres of land, and the whole of the un-gotten measures of COAL, IRONSTONE, FIRE-CLAY, &c., thereunder, with a sufficient and valuable working plant for getting the same. There are also FOUR BLAST FURNACES, with all necessary machinery, and a large and valuable Forge and Mill Plant, comprising about THIRTY PUDDLING FURNACES, Three Metal Helves, One 60 cwt. Steam-Hammer, Two Forge Trains, 22 lb. Plate Mill, 20 lb. Sheet Mill, 10 in. and 3 in. Merchants' Hoop and Guide Train, with Mill, Heating and Annealing Furnaces, Two Sets of powerful Guillotine and other Shears, and all other the necessary engine and steam power for driving the same, together with the buildings, roofs, and erections.

The estate is intersected by tramways and permanent way gauge for conveying the minerals and iron to and from the pits, blast furnaces, &c., and is in direct communication at the boundary of the estate with the London and North-Western and Great Western Railways.

The whole may be viewed by order, and any further information obtained, from Mr. DEVER, at No. 4, Lothbury, London, E.C.; and the particulars of the leases may be had on application to Mr. R. D. NEWELL, Solicitor, Wellington, Salop; or of Messrs. SHARP and ULLITHORNE, No. 1, Field-court, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.

**MID-LOTHIAN. ADJOURNED SALE—UPSET PRICE REDUCED.**

**THE ESTATE OF ALDERSTONE,** as fully described in recent advertisements, WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within Dowell's Sale Rooms, 18, George-street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon (if not previously disposed of by private bargain). Apply to Mr. JOHN M. BELL, W.S., 2, Park-place, Edinburgh.

**TO LET, AND MAY BE ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY,** all those EXTENSIVE COAL MINES, under 2800 acres, or thereabouts, of

**THE NEWSTEAD ABBEY ESTATE,**

Containing the "Top Hard Coal," in its best section, and all other seams of the district, so completely developed in the Hucknall and other collieries to the south, the Annesley Colliery to the west, and the Portland and other collieries to the north and north-west, all in full activity, and raising very considerable tonnages of coal annually.

The estate is intersected by the Mansfield and Nottingham Railway, being distant from the latter town about 11 miles. Pits may be sunk close to the public railway, and access afforded thereto, over a perfectly level part of the estate.

A large acreage will be dedicated by the proprietor for the establishment of cottages, and for a plant of the largest magnitude.

There is abundant water on the surface for all engines and other purposes, and there is a private station belonging to the estate, which, under arrangement, may be transferred for public use.

The depth of the pits to the Top Hard Coal may be confidently assumed not to exceed 250 fathoms, and from the experience of the Annesley Collieries, which are sunk a few yards to the west of the Newstead Abbey Estate, there is little or no water whatever below a depth of 150 feet from the surface.

A lease will be granted for a long term of years, and all the usual facilities for mining purposes.

The favourable prospects of this large field, free, so far as the adjacent collieries afford information, from dykes, with the "Top Hard Coal" in excellent section and quality, and the position of the estate so favourable for the supply of the London and local markets, render it the safest and most reliable of the few remaining coal fields now unlet in the district.

For all information as to the estate, the most eligible site for the pits, and the terms on which it is proposed to let the coal mines, application may be addressed to Messrs. DOMVILLE, LAWRENCE, and GRAM, 6, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London; or to Mr. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Pelaw House, Chester-le-Street.

None but principals, or their mining engineers, and who are prepared to open out the colliery upon a large scale, will be treated with.

**RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.**

**TO BE SOLD, PART OR ENTIRE** (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The pit is sunk 40 yards deep to the seam, containing the best description of Cannel. There are a x other seams of good coal (the first being King coal, only 14 yards under it) known to be beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile from a railway station, and also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the working expenses, royalty, rent, and outlay small for a probable get in a few weeks of 400 tons daily at an almost fabulous profit, render the present undertaking one well worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers, or colliery proprietors.

Address, "Q. E. D." care of Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

**COLLIERY**

**FOR SALE,** with immediate possession, the ELY MERTHYR COLLIERY, in the ELY VALLEY, near LLANTRISANT, in the county of GLAMORGAN. The property comprises about 239 acres, and is held under lease on favourable terms. It has a mile of frontage to a railway, and is but 16 miles distant from the port of Cardiff. All the necessary PLANT, ROADS, SIDINGS, &c., exist for working the colliery, and a large immediate output can be made. The small coal makes the best coke in South Wales.

Many valuable seams of coal are still intact, and may be won at small outlay. Altogether the colliery is most promising, and well worth the attention of capitalists.

The vendor, being a trustee, is desirous of effecting an immediate sale, and to do so will accept low terms.

For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROWLANDS, Esq., Solicitor, Ann-street, Birmingham; or Mr. JAMES BUNKLE, Public Accountant, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

**TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.**

**FOR SALE, a VALUABLE WELSH LEAD MINE,** in a good mining district.

For further information, apply to Mr. FRED. OWEN, Tanyclawdd, Ruabon, North Wales.

**TIN MINING SETT FOR SALE.**

**TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,** all that PROMISING SETT called WHEAL MARY LOUISA, situate in the parish of LANIVET, in the county of CORNWALL.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. E. NICOLLS, Solicitor, Callington.

**MANGANESE, CALAMINE, BLENDE, AND IRON ORE FOR SALE.**

**SEVERAL EXCELLENT MINING PROPERTIES FOR DISPOSAL,** offering favourable opportunities for investment to small and moderate capitalists.

Address, Woods and Co., Mining and Mineral Agents, 7 and 8, Muelle, Santander, Spain.

**THE LITTLE VAN LEAD MINE, LLANIDLOES.**

**TO BE LET OR SOLD, the MOST IMPORTANT MINERAL and FARMING PROPERTY,** called

**SOFL CEIRCH.**

Adjoining the famous Van Lead Mine on the north-west, one field belonging to the Van Mountain. The Van Company are now opening on a lode near this field. Soft Ceirch estate having exchanged hands, brings to market this most important mineral property.

The family of the late tenant have lived upon the farm 160 years, and have from time to time turned up large lumps of lead from the back of the lode in course of plunging, and fearing they would lose their farm, never named it.

This property is freehold. This estate is south-west of the old famous Pen-y-Clyn, and also the old Bryn Tlle estates. The Little Van is abutted by three of the greatest lead mines yet found in the four kingdoms, and according to the geological survey all the lodes from Plynlimmon concentrate themselves in the Van district.

For further information application to be made to Mr. JOSEPH JUKES, Birkenhead.

**HEMATITE ROYALTY IN CUMBERLAND.**

**TO BE LET, the ROYALTY of HEMATITE IRON ORE,** under lands at or near to FLOSH, in the parish of CLEATOR, in the county of CUMBERLAND, and adjoining to the Mines of the CLEATOR IRON ORE COMPANY.

Further particulars may be had by applying to Messrs. LUMS and HOWSON, Solicitors, Whitehaven, by whom tenders will be received up to Saturday, the 16th March, 1872.

**TO BE LET, AREA 1,000 TO 3,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE SEAMS OF COAL,** suitable either for blast furnaces, steam, or household purposes, most eligibly situated, being close to direct lines of railway, which run through the estate, nearly on a level, also little more than a mile from a navigable river.

For further particulars apply to G. M



ESTABLISHED 1860.

FIRST BRATTICE CLOTH AND GREASE WORKS ESTABLISHED IN WALES AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

**BRATTICE CLOTH!**  
PATENT (PERFECTLY AIR-TIGHT).  
**DOOR CLOTH.**  
DOORS MADE READY ANY SIZE, WITH BRASS EYELETS.

**Telescopic Sheet Iron Air Tubing.**  
Will last for years, and can be fitted in any lengths, and easily taken down the pit.

**Also, Galvanised TUBING;  
Canvas Flexible TUBING.**

With iron hoops and hooks fitted complete.  
Ten yards can be packed in small space, and a man may carry 20 yards easily.  
TRAM GREASE and OIL, 5s., 6s., 7s., and 8s. 6d. per cwt.

**GEO. J. MAY,**  
**THE GREEN, NEATH,**  
**SOUTH WALES.**

**ALEXANDER SMITH,**  
CONSULTING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND VALUER  
OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.  
28, EXCHANGE, BIRMINGHAM,  
AND  
BOURNE STREET AND CASTLE STREET, DUDLEY.  
ESTABLISHED 1848.

**TANK LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE,**  
CHEAP.

From 12 in. to 13 in. cylinder. Four wheels coupled. In first-class order, and can be delivered immediately.  
Also, a splendid 21-in. PLATE MILL; three sets of housings, with spare rolls, complete.

**ALEXANDER SMITH,**  
CONSULTING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND VALUER OF PLANT  
AND MACHINERY, DUDLEY.

**FREDERICK MIRLS,**  
ENGINEERING AUCTIONEER,  
VALUER AND SURVEYOR.  
17, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

**McNIEL, MULLER, AND CO.,**  
MANCHESTER.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR { "S. B. HEMATITE," } PIG IRON;  
                                  " "S. B. YORKSHIRE," }  
                                  "CLAY LANE," }  
AGENTS FOR JACKSON, GILL, AND CO., IMPERIAL  
IRONWORKS, NEAR MIDDLESBOROUGH;  
DARLINGTON WAGON COMPANY, DARLINGTON.

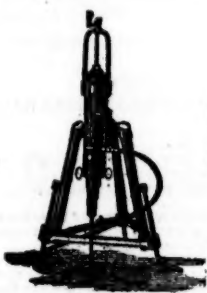
SCOTCH, HEMATITE, STAFFORDSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, FOREST OF  
DEAN, COLD BLAST AND REFINED PIG IRON, PUDDLED BARS AND  
BAR IRON, STEEL, SPELTER, TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEETS, ORS, &c.

**JOHN BOURNE AND CO.,**  
ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,  
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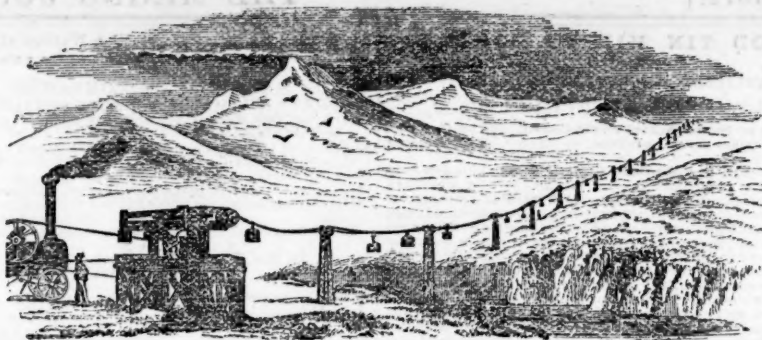
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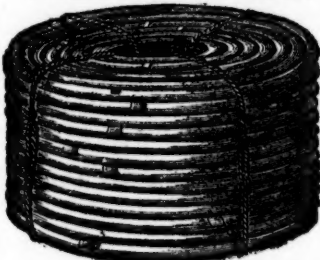
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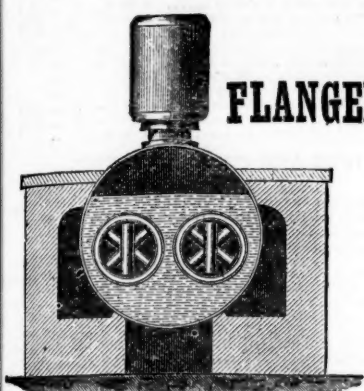
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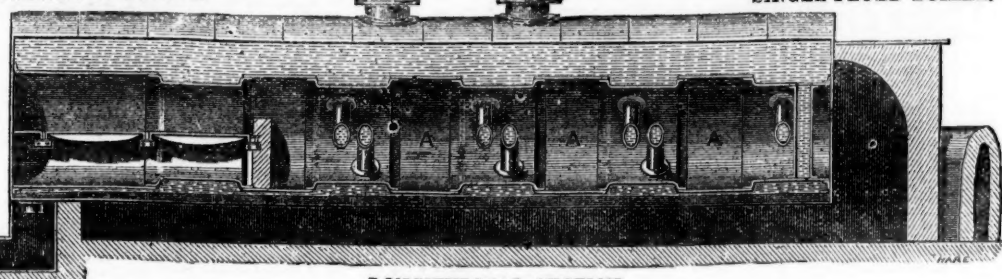
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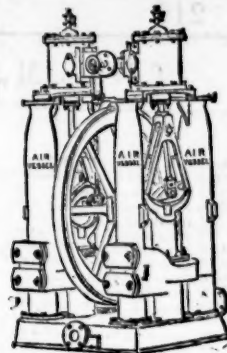
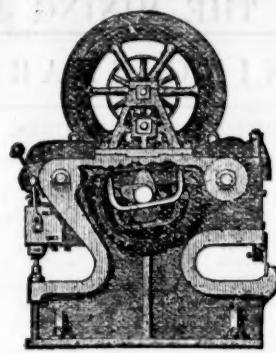
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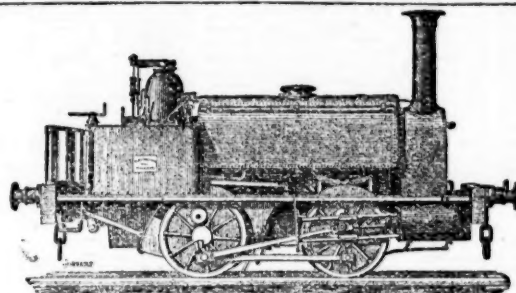
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30000	Alcon Caelan, s. i. Cardigan	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 2 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1871
18000	Boscawell Downs, c. St. Just	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 6	0 0 0	Oct. 1871
200	Bottalack, c. St. Just	91 8 0	200	210 250	608 15 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1872
6000	Bronfeyd, s. i. Cardigan	100 0 0	90	80 90	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 10 0	—	—	1 7 6	0 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Cashwell, c. St. Columb	2 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1871
5000	Carn Brea, c. i. Illogan	25 0 0	—	—	4 0 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1871
8450	Casle-an-Dinas, c. Illogan	19 14 9	47	45 47	285 10 0	3 0 0	Nov. 1871
2600	Cwm Eridn, c. i. Cardigan	7 10 0	—	—	31 13 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1872
128	Cwmystwith, c. i. Cardigan	60 0 0	—	—	394 10 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1871
200	Derwent Mines, s. i. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	2 10 0	July 1869
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	180	100 110	1150 0 0	6 0 0	Nov. 1871
456	Ding Dong, c. i. Gwilt	49 14 8	—	—	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1870
456	Dolcoath, c. i. Camborne	10 10 0	95	90 95	91 9 0	1 15 0	Feb. 1872
12800	Drake Walls, c. St. Cleer	2 14 8	—	—	1 3 3	0 0 0	July 1870
5144	East Caradon, c. i. Cardigan	32 0 0	—	—	14 14 0	0 2 6	July 1871
6400	East Caradon, c. i. Cardigan	0 9 9	19	17 1/2	12 8 9	1 0 0	Sept. 1871
1900	East Wheal Lovell, c. i. Wendron	3 9 0	19	16 18	19 8 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
2000	Fordale, c. i. Tole of Man	25 0 0	—	—	79 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1871
8000	Frank Mills, c. i. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1870
3950	Gawton, c. i. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	0 8 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1872
49000	Glasgow Caradon, c. i. (20,000 s. i. p. 10,000 s. i. p.)	184 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
18000	Great Laxey, c. i. Tole of Man	4 0 0	16	14 1/2	15 1 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1872
8000	Great Northern Manganese	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1869
1800	Great Wheal Vor, c. i. Helston	40 0 0	9	8 1/2	14 6 0	0 2 6	Dec. 1871
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), c. i. Helston	4 19 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1871
1024	Herodfoot, c. i. near Liskeard	8 10 0	38	36 38	60 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1871
26000	Killalee, c. i. Tipperary	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 1 1/2	0 0 0	Dec. 1871
165	Levant, c. i. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1101 0 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1870
400	Lisburne, c. i. Cardigan	18 15 0	—	—	343 10 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1871
8000	Marko Valley, c. i. Caradon	4 10 6	4 1/2	4 1/2	7 8 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1872
3000	Minora Mining Co. i. Wrexham	5 0 0	—	—	59 11 8	0 16 0	Feb. 1872
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12000	North Levant, c. i. St. Just	10 19 0	16	16 17	4 1 9	0 16 0	Oct. 1871
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8000	Penhall, c. i. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	2 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1872
600	Phoenix, c. i. Linkinhorne	50 0 0	—	—	477 10 0	7 0 0	Oct. 1871
1772	Poibor, c. i. St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1871
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1120	Priddy, c. i. Uney Lelant	10 6 7	27	26 27	103 2 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1871
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612	South Caradon, c. i. St. Cleer	1 0 0	—	—	678 10 0	4 0 0	Jan. 1872
8000	South Carn Brea, c. i. Helston	1 11 6	7 1/2	6 3/4	0 2 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1872
6128	South Conduff, c. i. Camborne	5 5 6	7	6 3/4	0 2 0	0 7 0	Oct. 1871
6000	St. Lawrence, c. i. Perranabuloe	18 18 9	67 1/2	62 1/2	1 6 0	1 6 0	Nov. 1870
242	Spear Moor, c. i. St. Just	36 17 9	17	15 17	374 14 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
940	St. Ives Consols, c. i. St. Ives	10 18 0	25	22 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0	June 1871
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, c. i. Helston	3 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tarkerville, c. i. Salop	6 0 0	19	18 19	1 18 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1871
35000	Terras, c. i. St. Austell (div. on 12000 sh. only)	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
6000	Tincoff, c. i. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	68	66 68	34 13 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1871
4000	Trumpet Cons., c. i. Helston	5 15 0	17	16 17	8 1 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1872
15000	Van, c. i. Llanidloes	4 0 0	—	—	8 18 0	0 12 0	Dec. 1871
3000	W. Chilton, c. i. Perranabuloe	15 0 0	—	—	50 7 8	0 10 0	Dec. 1871
2048	West Wheal Frances, c. i. Illogan	28 13 9	31	32 1/2	72 10 0	15 0 0	Jan. 1872
400	W. Wheal Seta, c. i. Camborne	47 0 0	100	90 100	0 3 0	0 3 0	Dec. 1871
12288	Wheal Arthur, c. i. Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	686 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1871
612	Wheal Bassett, c. i. Illogan	5 2 6	107 1/2	110 115	0 6 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1871
6179	Wheal Grenville, c. i. Camborne	7 14 8	—	—	7 18 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1872
612	Wheal Jan, c. i. Kea	10 16 6	49	47 49	14 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
4200	Wheal Killy, c. i. St. Agnes	3 4 6	14	13 13 1/2	8 12 3	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
1024	Wheal Killy, c. i. Uney Lelant	13 16 0	—	—	73 5 0	0 7 6	Mar. 1872
800	Wheal Mary Ann, c. i. Menheniot	10 10 0	12	11 12	1 5 6	0 7 0	Dec. 1871
1000	Wheal Mary Hutchings, c. i. Plymouth	3 12 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 8 0	Dec. 1871
80	Wheal Ows, c. i. St. Just	10 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1872
12000	Wheal Russell, c. i. Tavistock	10 14 6	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Wheal Uney, c. i. Redruth	2 10 0	12 1/2	11 1/2	50 2 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1871
71000	Wicklow, c. i. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—

## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
26000	Alamillo, c. i. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	0 16 9	0 1 3	Sept. 1871
130000	Almaden and Tinto Consolidated, s. i. p.	1 0 0	—	—	0 29 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1871
30000	Australian, c. i. South Australia	7 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1871
18000	Birdseye Creek, c. i. Calif. (24 shares)	4 0 0	—	—	0 20 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
16000	Capo Copper Mining, c. i. Helston	7 0 0	—	—	6 17 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
30000	Central American Association, c. i. Helston	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1869
21000	Colorado Terrible, c. i. Colorado	8 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
7612	Don Pedro North of Key, c. i. Helston	0 14 0	—	—	2 9 9	0 4 0	Mar. 1870
25000	Eberhardt and Aurora, c. i. Nevada	10 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 4 0	July 1871
25000	Emus, c. i. Utah (25,000 fully paid)	20 0 0	—	—	1 4 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c. i. Helston	2 10 0	—	—	2 23 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
16000	Ferguson, c. i. California	2 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1872
26000	Fortuna, c. i. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	2 8 4	0 3 0	Sept. 1871
6000	Gold Run, c. i. Helston	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Mar. 1872
6000	Kapunda Mining Co., c. i. Australia	1 5 0	—	—	0 1 10	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
18000	Llaneros, c. i. Spain	4 0 0	—	—	13 4 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1871
30000	Mucra, c. i. Spain	10 0 0	—	—	10 15 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1872
11000	Port Phillip, c. i. France	20 0 0	19	16 19	1 7 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
10000	Port Phillip, c. i. France	1 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1871
12000	Sierra Buttes, c. i. California	3 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1871
60000	South Aurora, c. i. Nevada	5 0 0	—	—	0 12 2	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
11000	St. John del Rey, c. i. Brazil	10 0 0	—	—	71 10 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1867
16000	Sweetland Creek, c. i. California	4 0 0	—	—	1 8 0	0 4 0	Feb. 1872

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares	Mines	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
250000	Anglo-Argentine, c. s. Argentine Republic†	1 0 0	..	% %	..Fully pd.
20000	Anglo-Australian, c. Victoria*	2 0 0	..	—	..July 1871
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, c.†	0 10 0	..	—	..Mar. 1872
10000	Anglo-Spanish, c. s. i. Berlanga	10 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
50000	Australian United, c. Victoria†	2 10 0	..	% % %	..Fully pd.
50000	Braganza, c. Brazil†	0 15 0	..	—	..Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, c. Utah†	10 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
35000	Cerena Sulphur Company, c. Romanga, Italy	10 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
7500	Champion, c. s. Colorado*	10 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
6000	Chama, c. s. Douro, Portugal	5 0 0	..	..% %	..Fully pd.
80000	Chontales, c. s. Nicaragua† (and 15,000 of £1 5s.)	2 0 0	..	..% % %	..Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, c. Colorado*	5 0 0	..	—	..Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, c. Plumas County, California*	3 0 0	..	—	..Altom.
100000	Culaba, c. Minas Geraes, Brazil	0 15 0	..	—	..Nov. 1876
7500	East Sheboygan Preference (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
5000	English, Foreign, and Colonial Mines Company*	2 10 0	..	—	..Altom.
26000	Esposena, c. San Antonio, Lower California*	5 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
160000	Espey, c. California* (£1 shares)	0 10 0	..	% % 1	..Fully pd.
25000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Company, California*	6 0 0	..	—	..Dec. 1871
8000	Exchequer, c. s. California*	1 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
30000	Flagstaff, c. Utah*	10 0 0	..	11 ..11 1½	..Fully pd.
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. New Granada	2 0 0	..	¾ % ¾	..Fully pd.
10000	General Brazilian, c. Brazil	1 0 0	..	¾ % ¾	..Fully pd.
25000	Guerro, c. Mexico (total cap. 20,000 shares of £1)	1 0 0	..	—	..Dec. 1871
12000	Hamilton Smelting Company, Nevada*	1 0 6	..	—	..Altom.
12400	Illinois, c. s. Colorado*	5 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil†	5 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
10000	Imperial Ottoman, c. s. Turkey*	1 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., c. s. California*	5 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
6000	Javali, c. Nicaragua	2 0 0	..	—	..Jan. 1869
11000	Kansas, c. Colorado	5 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
7927	Lusitania (Portugal) (25 shares)	3 0 0	..	—	..Dec. 1866
4000	Malaga, c. i. Spain	10 0 0	..	1½ % 1½	..Fully pd.
30000	Malpas, c. s. Colombia*	0 10 0	..	..¾ ¾	..Dec. 1872
13000	Mammoth Copperworks of Utah, c. s. Utah*	2 0 0	..	—	..Altom.
12000	Menzenberg, c. Honnef, Germany*	3 0 0	..	—	..Altom.
21000	New Quebrada, c. c. Venezuela	5 0 0	..	1½ % 1½ 1½	..Fully pd.
60000	New Rosario, c. Mexico†	0 15 0	..	—	..Dec. 1871
15000	Pacific, c. s. Nevada, and California* (and reduced)	7 0 0	..	2½ % 2½ %	..Fully pd.
80000	Panama, c. Chile†	3 0 0	..	3½ % 4½ 4½	..Fully pd.
20000	Pasterneta United, c. Italy†	3 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
18000	Pinto, c. Nevada* (and 8000 deferred)	5 0 0	..	5½ % 5½ %	..Fully pd.
32000	Preussische Bergwerks und Hutten Aktien Gesellschaft, c. i. ..	30 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
42000	Redington Quicksilver, California*	5 0 0	..	—	..Altom.
44000	Richmond Concess, s. Nevada	5 0 0	..	6½ % 6½ 6½	..Fully pd.
100000	Rosa Grande, c. Brazil† (£1 shares)	0 15 0	..	¾ % ¾ % ¾	..Sept. 1870
80000	Russia, c. Orenburg and Uta†	10 0 0	..	7 ..5 7	..Fully pd.
15000	Salt Lake, c. Nevada, Brazil	0 7 0	..	—	..June 1871
15000	Saturn, c. Nevada	10 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
50000	Silver Star, c. Nevada*	10 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, c. Colorado*	1 0 0	..	1½ % 1½ 1½	..Fully pd.
175000	Snowdrift, s. Colorado*	1 10 0	..	—	..July 1871
20000	Toiyabe, c. Nevada*	2 10 0	..	—	..Nov. 1871
90000	Taquaril, c. Brazil†	1 0 0	..	¾ % ¾ %	..Fully pd.
50000	Thabell Reef, c. Australia	1 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
10000	Tollins, c. s. New Granada* (6000 shares are £5 fully paid)..	2 10 0	..	—	..July 1871
100000	Tuolumbe, c. California*	3 0 0	..	—	..Fully pd.
13174	United Mexican, c. Mexico†	3 0 0	..	4 ..3½ 4	..Fully pd.
100000	Utah, c. s. i. Utah*	10 0 0	..	—	..May 1868
7500	Yorke Peninsula, c. South Australia	1 0 0	..	4½ % 4½ 4½	..Fully pd.
15000	Yudabensitana, c. South Australia†	2 0 0	..	13½ % 13½	..Fully pd.